

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE STARR REPORT AND THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESPONSE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 23, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE STARR REPORT AND THE CONGRESSIONAL
RESPONSE

On September 9, 1998 Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr submitted his report to Congress regarding President Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky. The U.S. House of Representatives now begins the process of reviewing the evidence the Independent Counsel has gathered from his grand jury investigation as well as evidence provided by the President and others. The House, after reviewing the Starr report and other evidence, will decide whether to proceed with formal impeachment hearings. The key judgment will be for the House to determine whether the President's conduct amounts to "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," the Constitutional standard for removing a President from office.

The Starr report: The 453-page Starr report alleges that President Clinton committed acts that may constitute grounds for impeachment. The report lays out in graphic detail the chronology of events surrounding the President's affair with Ms. Lewinsky, and concludes that the facts may establish 11 possible grounds for impeachment, including lying under oath in the Paula Jones case and before Starr's grand jury, obstructing justice, witness tampering, and abuse of power.

The President has acknowledged that he had an inappropriate relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and that his conduct was wrong, but rejects the view that he committed the offenses catalogued in the Starr report. Furthermore, the President's attorneys contend that his conduct, while inappropriate and wrong, does not rise to the level of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," and therefore does not warrant Congress proceeding with an impeachment inquiry.

Presidential conduct: I have read the Starr report in full, and like many Americans, am shocked and dismayed by its contents. I recognize, of course, that the report represents only the prosecutor's assessment of the facts and that Congress has a duty to examine all the evidence, including evidence which tends to exonerate the President.

Putting the Starr report to one side, I have nonetheless been deeply disappointed by the President's conduct. The sexual misconduct was offensive but that really was not the worst of it. He misled his wife, his staff, and the country. His pattern these last several months to hide his improper relationship has been to conceal, fabricate, stonewall, and attack Starr. He surely could have saved the country much agony by making a confession months ago. His legalistic hair-splitting on the issue of lying insults the common sense of most of us.

Where we go from here: Congress now faces the grave responsibility of deciding whether to move ahead with a formal impeachment proceeding against the President. Overturning the results of a popular election is very serious business. Next to declaring war, Congress perhaps has no greater duty under our Constitution. Hence, we must proceed in the weeks and months ahead with deliberate speed, but with caution and fairness, to seek the truth and make a judgment. This process is not about partisan political advantage, but about the future of our country.

The key question will be whether the President's conduct, disgraceful as it is, constitutes, "High Crimes and Misdemeanors." The Framers of the Constitution borrowed the expression from the English common law to suggest grave offenses against the state—offenses which undermined the integrity of the Presidency or our constitutional system of government—but did not define what precisely those offenses might be, aside from treason and bribery. "High Crimes and Misdemeanors" has been generally understood to encompass public misdeeds, such as abuse of official power that threatens the country, but not private misconduct.

Nature of process: The impeachment process is a mix of law, politics, and public opinion. It should not be used to remove a President with whom Congress has political differences, nor should it be limited to possible violations of criminal law. Rather, it should primarily ask whether a President's conduct is so bad that he can no longer be trusted to serve. President Clinton's ability to govern the country has been damaged. The looming question is whether he retains enough of the confidence of the American public that he will be able to govern effectively.

Congress will pay close attention to public opinion as this process unfolds. In effect two processes are now taking place: one in Congress and one in the public. Both are necessary. Of the two, the process in the American public is more important. The public deliberation taking place over the next several weeks will drive this process and will eventually drive congressional action.

Thus far, the American public does not support impeaching the President. The public is of two minds about the President. They believe Clinton is doing a good job as President and is a strong leader in touch with their problems. On the other hand, they do not like his morals and question his integrity and his character. The public today appears to favor some form of censure of the President, short of impeachment, and wants Congress to get through this process and back to the people's business as quickly as possible.

My assessment: The Starr report presents a strong case of Presidential misconduct. The evidence that the President lied under oath about the relationship with Ms. Lewinsky is persuasive. The President does not challenge the basic facts of the report, which paint a devastating portrait. Starr's charges of obstruction and, particularly, abuse of power are less compelling, and there is considerable conflicting testimony relative to these charges. I have doubts, at this point, whether the President's misconduct

risks to the level of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors" to warrant his removal from office.

I am not advocating at this time censure, resignation or impeachment. Congress has the Constitutional obligation to weigh the evidence presented by the Independent Counsel very carefully as well as evidence presented by the other side. I do not see how we can make a judgment about the President until we have had a chance to evaluate all the evidence. I do not think the Congress should adjourn while these issues about the President's future are unresolved.

The question on my mind is how best to get through the next two years with the least harm to the country. We must be very careful with the institution of the Presidency. We must avoid a paralysis of the Presidency and the inability of the President to lead effectively. I do think some kind of judgment needs to be given on the President's conduct. What kind of judgment it is will depend on the evidence. But even on the basis of the information we now have, we cannot permit the impression to prevail that the President's behavior is acceptable.

WELCOMING AND CONGRATULATING
PRIME MINISTER ATAL
BIHARI VAJPAYEE OF INDIA

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India on his visit to the United States and meeting at the United Nations. This is Mr. Vajpayee's first visit to the United States since he was sworn in as Prime Minister for the second time on March 19, 1998.

On September 24th, the Prime Minister will address the 53rd Session of the United Nations, and shortly thereafter Mr. Vajpayee will receive the distinguished Dr. Ambedkar Award for this tremendous government service on behalf of the Indian people. The award will be presented by the founder and president of the Ambedkar International Mission U.S.A., Mr. Hardyal Singh. Dr. Ambedkar was the author of the Indian Constitution and was India's most prominent and vocal proponent of equal rights for Scheduled Castes.

Prime Minister Vajpayee's long and impressive parliamentary career began in 1957 when he was just 22 years old. Mr. Vajpayee was briefly Prime Minister in 1996 and later became the Opposition Leader.

The Prime Minister is also known as a scholar and an articulate speaker. He has published several collections of his poems and speeches including "Lok Sabha Mein Ataji", "Mrityu Ya Hatya", and "Amar Aag Hai." Mr. Vajpayee has also been an editor of several Hindi newspapers.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee has dedicated his career to the uplifting of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, promoting women's rights, and defending child welfare.
On behalf of the House of Representatives I welcome this able leader to our country and hope his stay proves to be a productive one.

“STRIGHT-UP” PROGRAM HAILED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four outstanding constituents of mine who have made a real contribution to fighting drugs in Northeastern Pennsylvania: Gene Fisch, Al Ottensman, Paul O'Malia, and David Stefanoski.

These four men are the founders of an anti-drug initiative called the "Straight-Up" program that involves prisoners at the Luzerne County Correctional Facility travelling to area high schools and colleges to tell students about life in prison and how drugs ruined their lives and led to their incarceration. The detailed, first-person stories conveyed by these prisoners can convey a powerful message to teenagers about the dangers of drug abuse. Given rising concern in Northeastern Pennsylvania and throughout the nation about the perils of teenage drug abuse, this sort of innovative program is an eminently worthy endeavor.

The "Straight-Up" program could not have survived since April of 1996 were it not for the dedicated work of Luzerne County Correctional Facility Warden Gene Fisch, and Sergeant David Stefanoski, Lieutenant Al Ottensman, and Lieutenant Paul O'Malia of the Luzerne County Correctional Facility. Their efforts have already affected over 21,000 Luzerne County youth. I am pleased to have had this opportunity to bring their accomplishment to the attention of my colleagues and I wish them and the "Straight-Up" program future success.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HENRY WARREN
BLAKEMAN, JR.

HON. JOHN COOKSEY
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Blakeman is Senior Minister of St. Paul's United Methodist Church in Monroe, Louisiana. He has been minister of churches in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and most recently, Senior Minister of the 3,000 member Broadmoor United Methodist Church in Shreveport where services were broadcast each Sunday over Television Channel 3. He has also been District Superintendent of the New Orleans and North Shore Districts.

He has served on the Board of Pendleton Methodist Hospital and is currently on the Board of the Louisiana Methodist Foundation. He has directed various civic financial drives and is a consultant for the Biedenharn Bible Museum and Research Center.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Dr. Blakeman collects antiquarian books and manuscripts (dating back to 1247 AD), classic mystery fiction and enjoys classical music. His library contains over 5,000 volumes.

He is married to Mary Lou who is a prison psychologist (specialist degree) and they have three children, Jeff, Jennifer and Julie, and one granddaughter, Katie.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HERATCH
DOUMANIAN

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute to one of Northwest Indiana's leading physicians, Dr. Heratch Doumanian, of Merrillville, Indiana. On Sunday, September 30, 1998, Heratch will be honored by the Asian American Medical Society for his selfless, exemplary service to society, the community, and the medical profession. This Sunday, for his dedicated, consistent community work, Heratch will be awarded the Crystal Globe Award, the Asian American Medical Society's highest service award.

Each year, the Asian American Medical Society honors a prominent, extraordinary resident of Northwest Indiana for their outstanding contributions to the community. In recognition of their tremendous efforts for the betterment of Northwest Indiana, they are honored at a banquet and awarded the prestigious Crystal Globe.

This year's recipient, Dr. Heratch Doumanian, is one of the most caring, dedicated, and selfless citizens of Indiana's First Congressional District. As a physician, Heratch serves as not only a respected member of the medical community, but also as a teacher, a mentor, and a community volunteer. He offers his services and time to many professional organizations including the Radiologic Society of North America, the American Medical Society, the Lake County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American College of Radiology, and the Asian American Medical Society. In addition, Heratch served as the President of St. Mary's Medical staff in 1995, is a present member of the St. Mary's Medical Quality Assurance Committee, and served as the President of the Asian American Medical Society in 1988.

Since 1966, Heratch has served as a Radiologist at both the Diagnostic Outpatient Center, and the St. Mary Medical Center. In addition, he shares his knowledge as a teacher at the Indiana University Northwest Medical School. Before starting his work in 1966, Heratch attended the American University, in Beirut, Lebanon, and in 1957 he graduated from its Medical School. After graduation, Dr. Doumanian came to the United States and completed two Internships in Chicago, Illinois, at the St. Bernard Hospital from 1957-1958, and the Michael Reese Medical Center from 1959-1960. In 1960-1962, Heratch served our country as a Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps. After his military service,

he completed a Residency at the University of Chicago Hospital, and he earned a Fellowship from the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. When his Fellowship ended in 1966, he moved to Northwest Indiana and began his successful medical and community work for the people of this region.

While Heratch has dedicated considerable time and energy to his work as a physician, he has always made an extra effort to give to the community. He is currently very involved in the Armenian Assembly of America, and serves the organization as a Fellow Trustee. Additionally, he is a Parish Council Member of the St. Joachim and Anne Armenian Church, and is a member of the Armenian General Benevolent Union, Chicago Chapter. Although his work and community service often limits his time, Heratch has never limited the time he gives to his most important interest, his family. He and his wife, Sonya, have three children: Greta, a lawyer; John, a medical student; and Leo, also a medical student.

The Hippocratic Oath discusses how a doctor or medical professional should conduct his life, public and private. "... I will lead my life and practice my art in uprightness and honour; that into whatsoever house I shall enter, I shall be for the good of the sick to the utmost of my power, holding myself far aloof from wrong, from corruption..." When Heratch moved to Northwest Indiana in 1966, he brought with him a dedication to uprightness and honor that has touched many lives. His dedication to the community and his family, in addition to his commitment to the unfortunate and sick are clear examples of one man working to the utmost of his power and ability. We in Northwest Indiana are lucky to be the recipients of his service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. Heratch Doumanian for receiving the 1998 Crystal Globe Award from the Asian American Medical Society. Truly, Heratch has earned this recognition. His service, dedication, and altruism inspire us all to greater deeds.

IN HONOR OF HIS HOLINESS POPE
SHENOUDA III

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Pope Shenouda III of the Coptic Orthodox Church to the United States and specifically the New Jersey/New York region.

The Coptic Church is responsible for many contributions to Christianity, including the Nicene Creed which is today recited by Christian churches around the world and thousands of biblical and theological texts produced by the early Coptic Church. Today those texts are valued by historians and theologians alike.

Pope Shenouda III is a profound theologian, an eloquent preacher, an accomplished author, and an able leader of Christian unity. Before his consecration as Pope, His Holiness was a successful student, a charismatic teacher, and a pious monk.

Since his consecration in 1971, Pope Shenouda III has led the Coptic Orthodox Church to a world-wide resurgence. In North America alone, the Coptic Church has established over 70 new churches in the last twenty years.

Pope Shenouda III has traveled around the globe in the interest of Christian unity. In 1973, His Holiness was the first Coptic Pope to visit the Vatican in over 1,500 years. His Holiness has also kept in close contact with sister Orthodox churches with visits to Constantinople, Moscow, Romania, Bulgaria, and Antioch. Pope Shenouda III has also advanced relations with many Protestant churches as shown by his dialogue with the World Alliance of Reformed Churches in 1993.

Before I conclude my remarks, I would like to thank the Consul General of Egypt in New York, Soheir Zaki, for hosting a reception for His Holiness today.

On behalf of my colleagues, I welcome Pope Shenouda III on his visit to this country, and hope that his stay is a pleasant and fruitful one.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SETTLEMENT PLAN FOR WESTERN SAHARA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I believe the 1997 Houston Accord, negotiated under the leadership of U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan by his Personal Envoy, former Secretary of State James A. Baker III, offers the best hope for achieving a just and lasting solution to the question of the Western Sahara. However, I am concerned that the parties to the plan—the Government of Morocco and the Polisario Front—are not doing enough to meet their commitments under this agreement. A lack of cooperation by the parties is impeding the progress of the U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). On August 7, 1998 I wrote to President Clinton concerning MINURSO and implementation of the Houston Accords, and on August 31, 1998 I received a reply. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, August 7, 1998.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: I write to urge you to support actively the full implementation of the United Nations Settlement Plan for Western Sahara. I commend the commitment by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to resolving this decades-long conflict as well as the extraordinary leadership and accomplishments of his Personal Envoy, former Secretary of State James A. Baker III, in successfully negotiating the 1997 Houston Accord. I believe this agreement offers the best hope for achieving a just and lasting solution to the question of the Western Sahara.

The parties to the plan—the Government of Morocco and the Polisario Front—are not

doing enough to meet their commitments under this agreement. Implementation of the first phase of the Houston Accord is already some six months behind schedule, with further delays likely. I believe the United States has an important interest in the full and timely implementation of both the Houston Accord and the underlying UN Settlement Plan.

I would like to bring to your attention three areas where a lack of cooperation is impeding the progress of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

First, the two parties, as well as Algeria and Mauritania, have not concluded a status-of-forces agreement (SOFA) to facilitate the deployment of MINURSO-formed military units—including some U.S. forces. To ensure the orderly, peaceful conduct of the referendum, those forces are set to be increased as the Houston Accord enters its second phase. I do not see how the United Nations can deploy this force without a clear, prior agreement from all parties on the conditions under which they would operate.

Second, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) does not yet have an agreement with the Government of Morocco to formalize its presence in the Western Sahara, as is required by the Houston Accord. Without an agreement allowing it to operate freely, the UNHCR has made no progress on organizing the safe and voluntary repatriation of the Western Saharan refugees from camps in Algeria and Mauritania.

Third, the Government of Morocco has imposed restrictions on MINURSO aircraft. I am concerned about attempts to dictate to the United Nations who it may and may not transport on its own planes, and urge you to encourage the Moroccan government to refrain from such interference with MINURSO's work.

I believe U.S. support is critical to the successful implementation of this peace plan. The United States should have its own officials on the ground to report on MINURSO's progress, should press the parties directly to carry out their commitments to the peace plan, and should give strong support to the efforts of former Secretary Baker. I understand that Secretary Baker, acting on behalf of the UN Secretary General, may reconvene the Houston conference that produced this agreement, and I hope you will support his diplomacy in full.

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 31, 1998.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEE: I received your letter concerning the Western Sahara, and I agree with your views on the importance of full implementation of the United Nations settlement plan. I also share your concern over the slow pace of progress.

United States officials at the United Nations and in the region constantly monitor developments affecting the U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). As you are aware, the United Nations is working with Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania to conclude a status of forces agreement (SOFA). We recognize the importance of having a SOFA in place and will continue to urge progress.

Regarding the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), I am encouraged by the

recent agreement between Moroccan and UNHCR delegations in Geneva to allow UNHCR to operate freely. UNHCR is awaiting confirmation from the Government of Morocco before proceeding, but anticipates a favorable decision.

We continually discourage Government of Morocco restrictions concerning who may and may not travel on MINURSO aircraft. As the recent presence of congressional staff on MINURSO flights demonstrates, Moroccan restrictions have not affected our ability to support the U.N. process. That said, we continue to urge the Government of Morocco to lift these restrictions, which cause Morocco to be viewed in an unfavorable light by the international community.

The U.S. embassy closely follows the settlement process in the Western Sahara through visits to Western Sahara proper and to refugee camps in Tindouf. We have also placed a U.S. official, on a short-term basis, in Western Sahara to observe and report on developments. The United States will continue to take every opportunity to urge the Government of Morocco and the Polisario to work with the United Nations in resolving this longstanding dispute.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns on this important issue. I appreciate the active interest and positive involvement of Congress in supporting the U.N. peace process and the full implementation of the Houston Accords.

Sincerely,

Bill.

AN "OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY"

HON. RON KLICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. KLICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great township of Cranberry, Pennsylvania for being honored by the Pennsylvania Commerce of Business and Industry as "Outstanding Community" 1998. The award was presented on September 14, 1998, in Hershey, PA.

Founded in 1804, Cranberry has grown into a thriving township that offers a prosperous job market and a high quality of life for its citizens. Since 1990 alone it has gained more than 1,180,000 square feet of new commercial construction. Their economy is a model for the modern economy based in retail trade and the service industry. For these reasons the Pennsylvania Commerce of Business and Industry chose to honor them this year.

This is a great accomplishment for Cranberry Township as they are the first township of this size to receive the award. They provide an example for other small communities in this country on how to succeed and compete economically.

CELEBRATING KIDS DAY AMERICA

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the annual Kids Day America, a

nationwide event that educates children about the importance of good health. Taking places at thousands of doctors' offices, Kids Day America offers health screening, educational program, fingerprinting and identification photos, among other services. This event is intended to protect the health and safety of our children—our most precious treasures.

In my Congressional District, Kids Day America was held Saturday, September 19, at the Rochelle Family Chiropractic Center in Rochelle Park, headed by Dr. David Hager. The funds raised this year will go to the Conklin Youth Center's Caring and Sharing Project in Hackensack. This important program provides care for abused children who have been removed from their parents' homes.

Free scoliosis screening and dental screening was offered to children who attended Saturday's event. In addition, the Rochelle Park Police Department fingerprinted and photographed children for identification purposes. Police officers also explained the DARE anti-drug program. McGruff the Crime Dog, Joey the Clown and free balloons helped make the event fun and entertaining for children.

Promotion of DARE—Drug Abuse Resistance Education—is one of the two most important components of Kids Day America. Before DARE was established in 1983, U.S. schools had virtually no formal program to teach children about the dangers of illegal drugs and provide them with the skills to resist drugs. The DARE program is a 17-week-long course taught from elementary to high school levels by specially trained police officers across the country. The program now reaches an estimated 26 million children in 75 percent of our nation's schools.

The other key component of Kids Day America is health care for children. This program recognizes that it is essential that our children receive the highest quality of health care and that is a goal to which I am unequivocally committed. I have strongly supported programs to make health insurance more widely available to children of the working poor—those whose parents fall in the vast chasm between Medicaid eligibility and the ability to afford private health insurance. The health of our nation's children is far too valuable to allow it to be threatened by the lack of adequate insurance coverage. The impact of poor health care is far greater for children than it is for adults: stunted growth, lifetime disabilities and even early death can result from failure to properly treat childhood disease. To allow innocent children to suffer when proper care is available is unconscionable.

Mr. Speaker, health and safety are key factors in the development of our children into active, productive adult citizens. If started in childhood, proper health and safety habits can be maintained for a lifetime. This event helps promote those values.

I ask my House Colleagues to join me in congratulating the sponsors of this event on their spirit of caring for our young people.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 18, 1998, I was absent from the House due to a serious illness in my immediate family. As a result, I missed three rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "No" on rollcall vote number 450; "no" on rollcall vote number 451; and "aye" on rollcall vote number 452.

IN HONOR OF EDUARDO L. DURAN

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional gentleman, Mr. Eduardo L. Duran, for his many years of honorable service to the community.

Mr. Eduardo L. Duran arrived in America 38 years ago in search of his long lost love and now wife Xiomara. Over the years, Mr. and Mrs. Duran experienced economic and social struggles as they raised their four children. Their struggles were due to the inability of speaking English and leaving a successful business behind in their native land. Mr. Duran, after several business ventures, was fortunate and successful enough to have his wife dedicate herself to raising their children, Alexander, Diane, Eduardo II, and Claudia Tatiana. After establishing his businesses, Mr. Duran became involved in his community. He is a member of the Hispanic Mercantile Federation, active partner of the Cuban American Foundation, member of the Lions Club, and founding member of the Latin American Kiwanis Club of West New York.

Mr. Duran along with Jose Alvarado, Jorge Quintana, and Joseph Menendez helped found and charter the Latin American Kiwanis Club of West New York in February 15, 1995. Today, as one of the five Board of Trustee members, he holds the title of the second-vice-president. The other trustees are his son Alexander, President; Robert Arreaga, first-vice-president; Maria E. Smith, Secretary, and Maria Elena Pacheco, Treasurer. In my regards, Mr. Duran should be honored and recognized for his unique contributions to the community.

It is an honor to have an outstanding gentleman such as Mr. Eduardo L. Duran residing in my home state serving the residents of my district. I ask that my colleagues rise with me and applaud this remarkable example of community service at its best.

IN MEMORY OF REV. DONALD SELMER LINTVET

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, my hometown of Lexington, MO, lost one of its most beloved citizens. Rev. Donald Selmer Lintvet, 77, passed away at his home on August 13, 1998.

Rev. Don Lintvet was born in Hawley, MN, on March 4, 1921. He attended school there, and after graduating from Lake Park High School, he received degrees from the Industrial College of Minnesota and the Detroit Lakes Business College. In addition, he attended both Baylor University and Rockhurst College for several years, as well as Trinity Theological Seminary, San Francisco Seminary, and Toledo Bible College.

Don's studies were interrupted by his service to the United States in the U.S. Army. Immediately before World II, Don served as a finance officer in Panama at the Panama Canal Zone. During World War II, he served stateside in the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Benning, GA, the Paratrooper Division at Indianapolis, IN, and at Fort Hood, TX.

After the conclusion of the war, Don came to Lexington, MO, the hometown of his wife, George Lynn. In Lexington, he once again served in military uniform, as Assistant Commandant at Wentworth Military Academy. Soon thereafter, he was recalled to active duty by the Army during the Korean War.

For years, Don worked in the credit and banking industry. He worked at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and at Riss and Company in Kansas City. He was also employed for twenty years as a Retail Credit Manager at Western Auto in Kansas City. While working at Western Auto, Don was appointed Vice President of the International Consumers Credit Executive Association.

Don joined the Bank of Tulsa in 1968, and also served as Vice President of the Bank Americard (now known as VISA) Center for several years. In 1972, he instituted the Bank of Americard facility in St. Louis and oversaw the development of the facility. Later, Don joined the Noland Road Bank of Independence, MO, and became an executive member of the Board of Advisors to the Bank of America in San Francisco, CA.

Don Lintvet ended his active business career in 1979 due to health problems, however, his professional life took a turn which led him to the Christian Church. On October 10, 1980, Don was ordained as a minister in the Disciples of Christ church, and he served as a minister at churches in Lexington, Dover, Bates City, and Hardin. His most admired contribution to the ministry was as a volunteer chaplain at the Lafayette Regional Health Center. From 1980 to 1990, Don served more than 11,000 hours of volunteer service at the hospital.

Early in his life, Don played baseball for the minor league Fargo-Morehead Twins at Fargo, ND, and the major league Cleveland Indians, and of his many affiliations, Don enjoyed being on the committee of the Board of Amateur Sports Hall of Fame in Kansas City. He

was also a music enthusiast and he was an active member of the Tulsa Opera Company and the Christian Church choir in Tulsa, OK. He was a 58-year member of the Masonic Lodge AM FM #149, a member of the Lexington American Legion/Thomas Cullom Post, and a member of the Masons in Balboa Canal Zone. In addition, Don was one of ten Missourians nominated for the Outstanding Senior Volunteer for the state of Missouri.

Don is survived by his wife, George Lynni, one son, one sister, two grandchildren, two step-grandchildren, one niece, two nephews, two great-nieces, and one great-nephew.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Donald Lintvet was a man of honor and dignity. His service to his nation, to his community, and to his God are highly commendable. He is truly a role model for all Americans. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this honorable Missourian.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 450, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 451, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 452, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

THE 424TH MEDICAL LOGISTICS BATTALION

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to the men and women of the 424th Medical Logistics Battalion headquartered at Pedricktown, New Jersey. In particular, I wish to salute the 14 soldiers who are returning home from an eight month deployment to Bosnia. On October 4th, 1998, the 424th Medical Logistics Battalion will welcome home these 14 members in a celebration at the 424th Reserve Center in Pedricktown, New Jersey.

The detachment, commanded by Captain Linda Estacio, deployed last September and was stationed at the Blue Factory near the town of Tuzla, Bosnia. The detachment was responsible for all of the medical supplies, blood products, and medical equipment repair for all of the American forces and some multinational units in the northern section of Bosnia, a responsibility that cannot be overestimated nor underappreciated.

Today, U.S. servicemen and women continue to serve in Bosnia in an effort to again secure peace in Europe. These dedicated individuals, who have served so honorably, have the difficult task of fulfilling the commitments

made by American foreign-policy makers. The members of the 424th represent the steadfast dedication and honorable service that continue to make our nation proud of our Armed Forces.

I wish to commend these soldiers, Cpt Linda Estacio, 1LT Carmen Bellthomas, SFC Frank Newhart, SFC John Vangeyten, SFC Richard Czeponis, SGT William White, SGT Ronnie Simons, SGT Bruce Phillips, SGT David Lewis, SPC Ronald Meixsell, SPC Kenneth Johnson, SPC Pamela Jones, SPC Michael Mills and SPC Derrick Sterling, for they are the inspiration for those who serve our country today.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWTHORNE, NEW JERSEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Hawthorne on its 100th anniversary as an independent borough in the State of New Jersey. The people of Hawthorne this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Hawthorne is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

Hawthorne was officially incorporated as a borough one century ago, but its qualities have been known for nearly three centuries. Among the earliest settlers of Hawthorne were the Ryerson brothers, who purchased 600 acres of land in 1707. Their property extended from the Passaic River to what is now Diamond Bridge Avenue and from the crest of Goffle Hill to Lincoln Avenue. One of the Ryerson's homes, built in 1740 and destroyed by fire in 1950, served as General Lafayette's headquarters during the Revolutionary War. A monument erected by the Passaic County Park Commission marks the spot at 367 Goffle Road. Another Ryerson home survives as a restaurant.

Saw mills were the earliest industrial operation in Hawthorne, as trees cut to clear land for farming were turned into lumber for construction. Grist mills followed to process the grain raised by the farmers.

Located in Passaic County, Hawthorne originally was part of Manchester Township, which also included communities now known as Totowa, Haledon, North Haledon, Prospect Park and part of Paterson. Hawthorne was established as an independent borough on March 24, 1898. The other communities eventually declared their independence as well and Manchester Township ceased to exist.

There are two theories on the origin of the borough's name. One is that it was named for the profuse growth of the thorny Hawthorne bushes early farmers had to clear from their land before cattle could safely graze. The other is that it was named for the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. The true answer is lost to history. Nonetheless, the name is honored and revered and deserves the good reputation it has enjoyed for a century. It is one of the finest communities in our state.

Hawthorne's first mayor, Dr. Sylvester Utter, was elected April 12, 1889. Adam Vreeland was chosen as assessor and William H. Post as tax collector. The councilmen were Albert Rhodes, Frank Post, Daniel Van Blarcom, Martin Marsh, John V.B. Terhune and Arthur F.J. Wheatley.

At the turn of the century, farms were already disappearing to make room for housing development and Hawthorne's population stood at 2,500. By 1908, large tracts of land were being developed for homes. The Arnold Brothers Co. developed land from Elberon to Tuxedo Avenues. The Rea Land Co. developed the northern end of town and Hawthorne Parks Estates developed the eastern section. By 1910, the population totaled 3,500.

One of the new government's first steps was to secure \$19,000 in loans to renovate school buildings, including the Lafayette School, the Washington School and a one-room schoolhouse on Goffle Road. The Franklin School was built in 1910. The Lafayette School eventually became the borough municipal building but was destroyed by fire in 1979. A new municipal building was constructed on the same site.

The post-World War I boom of the 1920s brought more new homes, a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises and two new schools. Goffle Brook Park was established in 1927 by the Passaic County Park Commission, quickly becoming the setting for band concerts and baseball games. The park remains a setting for community events to this day. The First National Bank of Hawthorne, the Hawthorne Public Library and the Masonic Temple were all opened in 1928. The same year, the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce was established and local chapters of the American Legion, Rotary Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars were opened.

The 1930s saw construction of Hawthorne High School, the beginning of the Hawthorne Women's Club and the Hawthorne Child Welfare League. The population in 1930 soared to 12,000—a 13 percent increase from 1920 reported to be the second-highest increase in the United States.

Hawthorne today has a population of more than 17,000 and plays an essential role in the active economy of the region. Hawthorne has enjoyed a history of good, sound local government, a tradition carried on today by Mayor Fred Criscitelli, Council President Joseph Metzler, Council Vice President John Lane and Council Members Marge Shortway, Lois Cuccinello, Richard Goldberg, Patrick Botbyl and Eugene Morabito. Former Mayor Louis Bay 2nd, who retired in 1987 after 40 years of continuous service, set a record for consecutive terms as mayor.

Hawthorne is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success as their borough enters its second century.

IN HONOR OF DOVER, MO, CHRISTIAN CHURCH'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to the parishioners, past and present, of the Dover, Missouri, Christian Church, who will celebrate the Church's 150th anniversary this year.

The long history of the Dover Christian Church, located just east of my hometown of Lexington, MO, began in the decades before the War Between the States. In the early part of the 19th Century, two men, Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son, came to Missouri from Virginia. These men brought with them the idea of a new faith which fostered the dream of uniting all Protestant denominations. The little town of Dover accepted this tenet, and in August of 1824, the Dover Christian Church was organized.

The tradition of the Church's August meeting began in 1824. Over the years, this event has become the binding tie to the members of the Church and to the community of Dover. These meetings have been one of the biggest and most looked-forward-to events in the community. From 1824 to 1848, before there was a church building, Dover Christian Church's annual August meetings were held beneath three large elm trees that stood near a small bridge south of Dover. The current church facility was not completed until 1848.

Mr. Speaker, for over 150 years, the members of the Dover Christian Church have been gathering in friendship and in prayer. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to the Church and its parishioners.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY MOCERI

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anthony (Tony) Mocer. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers Local 363 in Belleville, Illinois is naming their new hall for Tony Mocer.

Tony Mocer was a great union member. He got his union card in San Francisco and was initiated into Lodge 363 in 1942. He was a dedicated, hardworking member until his retirement in 1984. Mr. Mocer was elected Lodge Assistant Business Agent in 1963 and moved to Business Manager in 1966—a position he held for nearly twenty years. Under Mr. Mocer's leadership, an apprenticeship program was developed. This program, initiated by Mr. Mocer in 1974, has proven extremely successful.

Mr. Mocer was on the State Boiler Board and the Building Trades Committee. He also had the honor and distinction of serving on Senator Percy's Labor Task Force Committee.

Tony Mocer was married to his wife, Vera, for 44 years.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I would like for my colleagues to give special recognition in honor of Local 363 naming their new facility for Tony Mocer.

SARDINE FACTORY COCKTAIL LOUNGE AND RESTAURANT CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sardine Factory Cocktail Lounge and Restaurant on its 30th anniversary. The Sardine Factory is a local landmark, rising above Cannery Row. The founding owners, Ted J. Balestreri and Bert P. Cutino, have created a venue that is as trendy as it is historic.

The old oak bar in the Sardine Factory is reputed to have sailed to the West Coast around Cape Horn in southern Chile in 1919. In the Captain's Room, elegant antiques evoke the opulence of an Old World drawing room, with a risque touch of the Barbary coast. Historic photographs and oil portraits of sea captains line the walls, overseeing diners enjoying a fireside dinner. The glass dome of the Conservatory reflects the sparkling cut-glass of a spectacular chandelier, which hangs over a marble fountain amidst the verdure of a garden setting.

Ted Balestreri moved to the Monterey Peninsula with his family as a teenager and worked as a busboy to pay for his education. Ted, recognizing the possibilities of the hospitality industry, set out to Lewis Hotel Management School in Washington, D.C. to learn more. When Ted and Bert established the Sardine Factory, Ted took charge of the marketing and management, making sure the guests were warmly welcomed by personally greeting arrivals at the door.

Bert Cutino grew up near Cannery Row in a fishing family. After his start as a dishwasher at age 13, Bert's innate ability in the culinary field took him to the position of manager of a full scale restaurant by the age of nineteen. Bert became the culinary heart of the Sardine Factory whose creations continue to receive national recognition.

The Sardine Factory is widely known for its impeccably prepared fresh seafood, accompanied by superb wines, and exemplary service. Over these 30 years, celebrities, visitors and long-time residents and their guests, have sought out the Sardine Factory, to create new traditions in a setting evocative of long-ago times.

The Sardine Factory has grown in success and stature over its first thirty years. May it continue to achieve similar achievements long into the future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY SOLUTION TO ENABLE FAMILIES TO RECEIVE THE FULL BENEFITS OF THE CHILD TAX CREDIT AND EDUCATION CREDITS FOR 1998

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which provides a temporary waiver for taxable year 1998 of the minimum tax rules that deny many families the full benefit of nonrefundable personal credits, pending enactment of permanent legislation to address this inequity.

Recently, I introduced H.R. 4489, legislation which would allow nonrefundable personal tax credits (i.e., the child tax credit, the HOPE and lifetime learning credits, and the dependent care credit) to offset both the individual's regular income tax liability and the minimum tax liability and repeal the rule that reduces the additional child credit for families with three or more children by the amount of the minimum tax liability. Last week, the Committee on Ways and Means reported out the "Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998" which included a substantially identical provision to address the interaction between the minimum tax and non-refundable personal credits.

H.R. 4489 and the "Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998" provide a permanent solution to ensure that families receive the full benefits of the child credit and the education credits. However, the "Taxpayer Relief Act of 1998" will almost certainly receive a Presidential veto and even if it were signed, I recently learned that Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would not be capable of implementing these changes in time for the 1998 tax year. For these reasons, I am introducing this new legislation that would provide a one year solution for 1998 to enable substantially all families to receive their full credits.

Under current law, the total allowable amount of nonrefundable personal credits may not exceed the amount by which the individual's regular income tax liability exceeds the individual's tentative minimum tax. For families with three or more children, an additional child credit is provided and this is reduced by the amount of the individual's minimum tax liability.

Under current law, all taxpayers who claim the child credit with incomes above \$45,000 for joint filers and \$33,750 for single filers will have to make at least a rudimentary minimum tax calculation. Many of these taxpayers will also have to fill out the full alternative minimum tax (AMT) form. Not only is the AMT complicated, it can penalize middle-income taxpayers who claim some of the new tax credits such as the child credit and the Hope Scholarship credit. The Department of Treasury estimates that in 1998, the alternative minimum tax will cause 800,000 taxpayers to fail to receive the full benefits of the child credit (Hope Scholarship credit and lifetime learning credit).

My new legislation makes nonrefundable personal credits allowable against the entire

amount of an individual's regular tax liability for 1998 and it would repeal the rule that reduces the additional child credit for families with three or more children by the amount of the minimum tax liability. This is a one year solution for 1998 and the IRS is capable of making this change in time for the 1998 filing season.

Without enactment of this legislation, taxpayers who are planning to claim the child tax credit should be warned that the computation of their taxes will be difficult, time consuming, and unnecessarily complex. Without simplifying the child tax credit, the child tax credit form that will be required on next year's tax return is a nightmare. In a recent Wall Street Journal article, a tax expert stated that many people "will be totally overwhelmed" by required forms. The instructions and required forms total eight pages. The Internal Revenue Service has completed a time analysis for completing the AMT form which will be required for many taxpayers claiming the child credit and it takes approximately 5 hours to complete this form.

This legislation makes claiming the new credits, especially the child credit, simple compared to the draft forms that have been released by the IRS. Not only is this solution simplification for the 1998 tax year, it enables substantially all families to receive credits that they are entitled to for 1998. We need to enact this legislation to prevent the average family from having to pay a tax return preparer to receive the benefits that were promised.

I urge you to join me in cosponsoring this important legislative fix which should be enacted before Congress adjourns. This solution should be added to revenue neutral legislation to extend the expiring provisions. Also, we should continue to work on a permanent solution to ensure taxpayers receive their full credits.

**THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW
SCHOOL MARKS ITS CENTENNIAL
"A LEGACY OF OPPORTUNITY, A
LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT"**

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, my colleague THOMAS EWING and I submit the following tribute.

One hundred years ago, a group of Chicago lawyers shared a vision of legal education. They believed that there existed "the need for a school where men and women compelled to earn their own livelihoods could get a legal education." That vision became a reality when the John Marshall Law School opened its doors in 1899 with three students.

Over the years, the John Marshall Law School has added to its vision of legal education, most notably through several innovations. It has expanded the curriculum to include cutting-edge programs and degrees; it has increased its students services to include

legal and writing professionals skilled in training students for the practice of law; and it has improved the law school facilities to include a three-building campus with a moot courtroom complex, a computer classroom, lecture halls and a modern conference center.

As the John Marshall Law School has succeeded through a century of opportunity and innovation, its alumni have reaped a legacy of achievement. Their success are a tribute to the John Marshall Law School . . . A Legacy of Opportunity, A Lifetime of Achievement.

**L.T. GERALD D. WHEATON TO
RECEIVE THE BRONZE STAR**

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 26th, I plan to be present—votes permitting—for a long overdue ceremony in Ripon, Wisconsin, for a true American hero.

It was December 15, 1967. Most Americans were getting ready for Christmas. But 1st Lieutenant Gerald D. Wheaton's artillery battalion had just taken over a position near Chu Chi in South Vietnam previously assigned to another battalion. Wheaton was the Battalion Ammunition Officer, and he knew he had a job on his hands when he found that his predecessor had left him with broken boxes, mixed lots, and in some cases missing charges. So he got to work—a time consuming and exacting job. The battalion had no ammunition trucks, so he had to beg and borrow vehicles for resupply.

Six weeks later, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong violated a ceasefire in order to launch their mammoth surprise Tet offensive throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The first days of the offensive were chaotic. Wheaton's brigade was given the mission to keep the main supply route open from Quang Tri Province to Camp Evans about 30 miles away. A North Vietnamese regiment attacked the garrison at Hi Lang and cut the supply road to Camp Evans.

Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee, Jr. (then a Major) says:

I ordered Lt. Wheaton to move his ammunition section from Phu Bi to Quang Tri City and be prepared to resupply C Battery in the vicinity of Quang Tri City, a battery in the vicinity of Hi Lang and a 155 battery at LZ Jane. The batteries were approximately thirty miles apart. Lt. Wheaton loaded his section on two helicopters. At the time, we were not aware of the magnitude of the Tet offensive. The helicopters came under heavy ground fire and one turned back. Lt. Wheaton insisted his helicopter continue the mission. Lt. Wheaton's decision ensured his battalion was resupplied with ammunition.

Keeping his own battalion and a reinforcing artillery battery resupplied was a monumental challenge which Lt. Wheaton met despite great personal risk from land mines, sniper fire and ambush. Indeed, later Lt. Wheaton was seriously injured when his jeep drove over a land mine. His passenger was killed.

As a result of his efforts before and during the Tet offensive, Col. Lee believes that Lt.

Wheaton's actions saved the lives of many American soldiers, so he recommended Lt. Wheaton for a Bronze Star.

But then, nothing happened. During the hectic days following the offensive the original recommendation was somehow misplaced.

During a reunion, Lt. Col. (Ret.) Lee learned that Lt. Wheaton had failed to receive the recognition he was due. So in July of last year Col. Lee contacted my office to see if we could right a wrong and help with a resubmission of the recommendations for Lt. Wheaton's awards. I was happy to help. The Army requires extensive procedures to make sure the awards it makes are merited, but over the course of a year we were able to demonstrate our case.

On Saturday, September 26 at 11 a.m. at the Ripon, Wisconsin VFW I plan to be on hand to offer my personal gratitude to Gerald Wheaton. We will be joined by Col. Lee and by Wheaton's former Battalion Commander, Col. (Ret.) William Malouche as Gerald D. Wheaton receives the Bronze Star for meritorious service, and the Bronze Star with a "V" Device for valor. I believe Lt. Wheaton deserves the full measure of recognition and congratulations that can be extended by this House on behalf of a grateful nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and as a result missed rollcall votes Nos. 447, 448, and 449.

Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 447, "no" on rollcall vote No. 448, and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 449.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN WALLACE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Wallace on his being honored as the Muscular Dystrophy Association's Humanitarian of the Year. Mr. Wallace has distinguished himself as a dedicated member of the community and is a highly regarded member of the media.

John Wallace grew up in San Rafael, California and went on to accomplish great things for himself and his community. A graduate of the University of Arizona, the College of Marin and the Borden School of Radio, John served in the United States Marine Corps Reserve before coming to the Central Valley and KENO Radio. Currently the host of "47 This Morning" on KJEO-TV, John's Career has spanned 31 years and 15,000 broadcasts ranging from famine in Ethiopia to the Gulf War live from the Middle East. He and his wife Cheri have 5 children: Taylor, Carson, Cameron, Paige and Cassandra.

Dedicated to excellence in journalism and with a strong devotion to his family, John finds the time to serve his community in numerous capacities. He currently is in his sixth term as President of the Foundation for Clovis Schools. Additionally, John is a board member of West Care Inc., the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and Chairman of "Journey into Sherwood," a Valley Children's Hospital benefit. In the past, Mr. Wallace had the honor of serving as President of the California Raisin Bowl, President of the Fresno State "Time Out Club," and as a member of the Fresno Police Activities League.

John Wallace is no stranger to honor, as he is continually receiving recognition for his outstanding dedication to community service. He was voted Leadership Fresno's "Alumnus of the Year" in 1989, in 1993 John was voted "Clovis Citizen of the Year," and in 1996 received the Volunteer Bureau's "Angel Award." John Wallace has proven himself a distinguished community leader.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to John Wallace for his selection as the Muscular Dystrophy Association's Humanitarian of the year. His service to the people of the community is unsurpassed and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing John Wallace many more years of success.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1998 RETIREES
OF THE STERLING HEIGHTS
FIRE FIGHTERS UNION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday September 25, the Sterling Heights Fire Fighters Union will host their Annual Dinner-Dance honoring their 1998 retirees.

It is my distinct privilege to recognize the five retiring firefighters for their outstanding contributions to humanity. Fire Marshall Frederick B. Cowper's important contributions to his community include implementing educational and prevention programs for camps and local school districts. Battalion Chief Anthony Maltese has spent his career raising public awareness and providing courage and expertise in emergency situations. Captain James L. Tworck has received recognition for his compassion, professionalism, and knowledge while performing his duties. Finally, Captain Michael J. Rudolph has taken on a variety of responsibilities throughout his career and received the Department Award of Valor in 1983.

These gentlemen have demonstrated acts of heroism and have performed above and beyond the call of duty. Indeed, the people of Sterling Heights have been well-served by their untiring care and concern.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing these gentlemen for their dedication, accomplishments and years of service. I wish them good health and happiness as they move forward in their lives.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM
ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3248) to provide Dollars to the Classroom:

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chairman, we have been charged by our constituents to construct and introduce wise legislation, yet today we are considering legislation which will severely hamper our Nation's efforts to improve our children's education. The Dollars to the Classroom Act is riddled with faults, such as providing no mechanism for accountability of Federal funds as well as funding general operating expenses rather than national educational priorities.

One of the major setbacks of this legislation is that it does not ensure that Federal education funds will reach our neediest students. The discretion will be left to the States, which in general have resulted in less targeted fund distribution when compared to Federal programs. In addition, past experience has proven that the consolidation of Federal programs into block grants has resulted in decreased appropriations for varied reasons, such as the lack of distinct Federal priorities and the lack of accountability language.

I am a parent and educator and I know that certain improvements can be made with our American educational system; but H.R. 3248 is not one of these improvements. If education is one of our top priorities in Congress, then we should not pass H.R. 3248. I urge my colleagues to vote no on this legislation.

ESTABLISH YOUTH SUICIDE AS A
COMPELLING NATIONAL PRIORITY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for a resolution I introduced last week that is of fundamental importance to every person who has ever had children and to every family that has suffered the loss of a loved one through suicide.

During this summer, while I was home in my district, I had the opportunity to meet my constituent Lisa Dove, the mother of Justin Dove who tragically committed suicide at age 16. Justin was a well liked child who lived with clinical depression and Attention Deficit Disorder. Despite several years of medical psychological treatments and antidepressant medications, Justin decided to take his own life.

The purpose of this bill would be to recognize the week of September 20-26, 1998, as Yellow Ribbon Youth Suicide Awareness and Prevention Week. This bill would also recognize that there is a need to increase awareness about youth suicide and make it a na-

tional priority. Finally, this legislation also encourages communities nationwide to increase awareness about and prevent youth suicide.

I would like to thank my original co-sponsor of this bill, the Honorable David Skaggs of Colorado. I would also like to recognize the Light For Life Foundation of America and their founders, the Emme family, who tragically lost their teenage son, Michael to suicide in 1994. It was through the vision of the Emme family that the Yellow Ribbon Program, which is now responsible for saving over 1,000 teenage lives since its inception, has become a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this resolution will increase awareness and help reduce the number of teenage suicides.

THE VETERANS PERSONAL
SECURITY ACT

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Veterans Personal Security Act. This bill is the direct result of several incidents at the Lyons VA Medical Center in my district.

In late May, a Korean War Veteran who was a psychiatric patient at Lyons walked away from his ward, unnoticed. Several hours later, when he was discovered missing, the VA police began to search the medical center's extensive campus. That search, however, was called off, allegedly because the VA could not pay police overtime to continue. Two days later, the patient was found dead in a ditch adjacent to the main administration building. This veteran's death, and the lack of a proper search, is an atrocity.

In that incident, the VA did notify the local Bernards Township Police Department, but a coordinated search was not requested. I also understand that Lyons VA medical center has had a series of alleged rapes reportedly occur on its campus. These incidents have not been reported to local law enforcement agencies, and as a result, rumors have been circulating among veterans, as well as the local community, about what has actually happened at the medical center. Is there a threat to the safety and security of the community at large? One local police chief said that knowing the facts of these incidents will help him answer questions posed by his community, and hopefully help him ease their concerns that these crimes will spread beyond the medical center's boundaries.

The Veterans Personal Security Act would require the VA police to immediately notify local law enforcement agencies if a serious crime or similar incident occurs. That notification must be followed up within 48 hours with a more detailed, written notification. The VA would be required to notify local police if one of several crimes or alleged incidents occurs, including: a missing patient, the abuse or beating of a patient or staff member, the use or distribution of illegal drugs by a patient or staff member or an alleged rape or any other felony.

Additionally, the Veterans Personal Security Act would grant local law enforcement agencies jurisdiction to go onto VA property to investigate these crimes, or to help VA police search for missing persons, or provide whatever assistance is needed to resolve these incidents.

I recognize that many local law enforcement agencies are kept busy meeting the demands of their communities. However, it is oftentimes in the local communities' best interests that these situations are brought to their attention and that the police are made aware of them. The veterans who are treated at these facilities, the staff who work there, and the residents in the surrounding communities deserve to know when a crime or other alleged incident occurs. More importantly, they deserve to be protected. Their safety and security must not be compromised by weak links in communication between VA police and the local law enforcement officials.

Mr. Speaker, a veteran should not just "disappear" from a VA medical center, like the tragic incident at Lyons. When a veteran checks into a VA hospital anywhere in America, he or she expects and deserves peace of mind. The Veterans Personal Security Act should ensure that veterans seeking treatment at VA medical facilities will be protected from further harm.

SISTERLY LOVE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as all of us know, family is the center of American life and I want to share with my colleagues an article which exemplifies the strong family ties found among our healthiest and happiest of families. The article was written by Courtney Toft about her sister, Nicole, who has Rett syndrome. The affection and devotion with which she writes permeates each word and demonstrates the unconditional love both girls have for one another. The close relationship between Courtney and Nicole is a direct reflection of the family life created by their mother, Carol Toft, who works in my District Office in Lake Villa, Illinois. Knowing of Carol's commitment and love for her family, my heart was touched by Courtney's comments about her sister and I simply wanted my colleagues to have an opportunity to read her article as it appeared in the September 1998 issue of the Rett Syndrome Association of Illinois Newsletter.

SISTERHOOD

(By Courtney Toft (age 16))

My sister, Nicole, turned nineteen on August 3. Her personality has changed throughout the years, but she has always kept the sparkling eyes and the smile that lights up the room. People always say, "I think she understands!" I know she understands! She knows so much more than we give her credit for. She is just like every single one of us except she can't express her feelings in words like the rest of us can. Having a sister with Rett syndrome has taught me so much. If Nicole had been "normal" our family would have had a different outlook on life.

Nicole has always been there for me. She listens to my deepest secrets and doesn't tell a soul. She laughs at all my jokes even if they are not funny and basically puts up with all my annoying habits. Of course, Nicole has her bad habits that the rest of the household has to put up with. Not that I'm complaining, but nineteen years of the Muppets and Sesame Street can be a little extreme. I think Nicole has been a blessing to our entire family. I don't know what we would have done without her.

There are so many stories to tell, but most of them are the ones that only a mother, or sister, could tolerate. Whenever you have a family with two girls close in age, there is competition. You would think that with us there wouldn't be any. Big mistake. Nicole has a boyfriend named Jason (cute couple!). I have a boyfriend named Jeff (cuter couple!). Nicole figures she should have both guys so she hits on mine. The sad part is, my boyfriend falls for her mischievous ways. Thinking from her point of view, I guess we really don't compete. She has everyone wrapped around her finger, and I think she knows it, too.

I might have missed out on some things related to sisterhood, like the part where Nicole was supposed to break Mom in to parenting a teenager. You know, all the bad habits: boyfriends, curfews, driving, and all the other things that every parent looks forward to. Things I haven't missed include time together styling her hair, polishing her nails, and going shopping. We recently had our first adventure together where she and I picked out some really cool clothes for her. Her eyes and smile told me that she thought it was the coolest thing!

We've grown up not only physically, but emotionally. We've developed an admiration for one another, and I'm very lucky to have a sister like her.

THE C-130 PROGRAM

HON. BOB WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of debate over the past couple of months regarding the C-130 aircraft included in the FY99 National Security Appropriations bill. These planes have been referred to as wasteful, unnecessary pork. I must respectfully disagree. Continuation of the C-130 program is of critical importance to our national security because it allows for a more complete integration of the Air National Guard with their active duty counterparts.

Although these aircraft have provided consistent and reliable service to our country, some of the ANG's fleet of C-130s are approaching 40 years of service. After the numerous years of activity, time has taken its toll on the planes. Some of the aircraft are heavily corroded and nearing the end of their service life. Mr. Speaker, replacing outdated aircraft is not "pork;" it's an operational necessity. Replacing outdated aircraft is not "pork" it's a safety issue.

For example, the 143rd Airlift Group of the Rhode Island Air National Guard is one of six units in the country still using the C-130Es. The requirements of the ANG and the active forces have outgrown the capability of the C-

130Es. The cost of maintaining and updating these 30-year-old planes to operationally safe standards exceeds the cost of the modern, more capable C-130J or H aircraft. In addition, the Rhode Island ANG planes lack defensive systems that are a necessity in today's global climate. In particular, Rhode Island's C-130s have documented corrosion due to their years of service in the Pacific.

While serving our nation in Operation Desert Storm/Shield, Operation Provide Hope and in Bosnia, the 143rd was forced to use aircraft from other states due to their own inadequate fleet. Despite this hardship, the 143rd performed admirably.

Modernization of the fleet is a priority of the ANG and replacing the C-130 aircraft is a significant component of their plan. The ANG has outlined a modernization roadmap to reach their goals. This roadmap, based on sound operational necessity, calls for allocating aircraft based on military need, a plan endorsed by Maj. Gen. Paul A. Weaver Jr., Director of the ANG. As I am sure you are aware, the 143rd is scheduled to receive the next eight C-130s, which moves the Air Guard one step closer to completing its modernization.

In my view, modernization of our forces is an absolute necessity if we are to maintain an effective national security strategy. By first replacing the oldest and most inefficient aircraft, we can ensure our armed forces will be well equipped should the time come to act. I believe allocating the eight C-130s will be a significant step toward modernizing the ANG's fleet.

HONORING THE PHILADELPHIA PROTESTANT HOME

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Philadelphia Protestant Home on the occasion of the grand opening of their new healthcare center, Pathways at PPH. This outstanding organization has a 108 year tradition of caring for the senior citizens of all faiths of Philadelphia.

Located in Northeast Philadelphia, PPH provides care for seniors from that area and the surrounding counties. Over the years, the non-profit home has grown from one small rowhome on York Street to a bustling 12 acre campus housing over 500 residents. PPH offers independent living, assisted living, and skilled health care. PPH strives to provide quality, affordable care and to create an environment in which seniors can enjoy their retirement years to the fullest. That environment includes a full activities program with concerts, swimming, bowling, exercise classes, crafts, religious services, trips, and other events. Each year, PPH provides almost one million dollars in benevolent care for seniors who have exhausted their resources.

PPH strives to be a good neighbor and assist other community groups. They provide assistance to seniors who remain in their homes through their non-profit home healthcare agency, CareMasters of PPH. They contribute to

the quality of life in their neighborhood by opening their facility to these groups so that they have a place to meet and conduct their work. They sponsor free community events and always try to assist seniors from the community and their families and caregivers.

Pathways at PPH was made possible, in part, through the generous donations of time and money from many PPH residents, employees, family members, community members, supporting congregations, PPH Ladies Auxiliary, local businesses, and numerous others. I am grateful to them for their support of the senior citizens of Philadelphia and commend them for their dedication and hard work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM L. JENKINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my vote on House Resolution 525. Rollcall vote 425 took place on Friday, September 11. I was present and was participating on the floor during the vote, but failed to have my vote officially recorded by the electronic voting device. I wish to affirm that I fully support this resolution and would have been recorded as a "yes" if recorded electronically.

IN HONOR OF HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, a month long celebration beginning on September 15, and lasting until October 15.

America strives on the diversity of its people. As a nation, we pride ourselves on the fact that our national character is magnified by citizens who assert and respect cultural customs brought from other lands. Hispanics, nearly five-hundred years ago, came to this country in search of democracy, freedom and a better way of life.

Throughout history, Hispanic Americans have immensely contributed to the well-being and advancement of our nation. Through science, business, government, agriculture, academics and the Armed Forces, Hispanic Americans have made their presence known in American history. They have undauntedly fought to preserve democracy in America, having served in the United States Armed Forces in dimensions much larger than their percentage of the population.

Hispanic Heritage month is a time to acknowledge the contributions that Hispanic Americans have made to our country, and are continuing to make. Communities all over the nation are celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month, each in their own distinct manner. In Cleveland, the Cuyahoga Community College Hispanic Steering Council is coordinating the Festival Hispano, featuring performances,

workshops and lectures celebrating Hispanic culture and tradition.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in sending a special thanks to the following organizations for their outstanding contributions to making the Cleveland Festival Hispano, such a success: Beck Center for Cultural Arts, Case Western Reserve University, Centro Cultural Hispano de Cleveland, City of Cleveland, The Cleveland Cinematheque, Cleveland State University, John Carroll University, Julia de Burgos Cultural Art Center, Cleveland Public Library, M.Q. Productions, Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio Hispanic Social Service Workers Association, The Cleveland Orchestra, Phantasmagoria Gallery, Spanish American Committees, Cuyahoga Community College, and the Westside Vet Center.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4569) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, Today I want this Congress to focus on a government that has spent years practicing torture on its own people. However, when you go home and turn on the evening news, good luck trying to find any story that reveals this particular human rights issue. And better luck getting this administration to pay any attention to the plight of thousands of innocent civilians.

We speak of tragedies all over the world this time of the year. We speak of the struggles in Africa, Cambodia, and Burma. We reprimand China for its draconian abortion policies and illegal human organ sales. We threaten to stop international military and educational training (IMET) from Indonesia for abuses in East Timor. We even criticize longstanding allies like Turkey for its treatment of its Kurdish citizens without addressing the brutal murders carried out by the PKK, a Kurdish Marxist terrorist organization.

Unfortunately, there is one human rights issue that continues to escape the attention of this administration, some Members of Congress and the media. That issue involves the plight of the Sikhs in Punjab or Khalistan; the plight of the Kashmiris; the plight of Christians in Nagaland; and the plight of the "untouchables", the lowest caste in India's caste system.

Mr. Speaker, the Indian Government is one of the world's worst human rights abusers. You may ask, well if that's true, why doesn't the world know?

Since the 1970's, Amnesty International and other human rights groups have been barred from India. Mr. Speaker, even the Government of Cuba allows Amnesty into their country.

In fact, there are half-million Indian soldiers occupying Punjab, and another half-million troops occupying Kashmir. Since 1947, India has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland; 250,000 Sikhs in Punjab from 1984-1992; and 53,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988.

For the last sixteen years, I have been coming to this well to call attention to Punjab, where the Indian military receives cash bounties for the slaughter of innocent children. And to justify their actions, they are labeled "terrorists".

According to our own State Department, India paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police for killing innocent people from 1991-1993!

Also in Punjab, Sikhs are picked up in the middle of the night only to be found floating dead in canals with their hands and feet bound together. Some Kikhs are only so fortunate, many are never found after their abduction.

Recently, the India Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) told the supreme court that it had confirmed nearly 1,000 cases of unidentified bodies that were cremated by the military!

And it does not get any better in Kashmir. Women, because of their Muslim beliefs, are taken out of their homes in the middle of the night and are gang-raped while their husbands are forced to watch and wait inside at gunpoint.

It was hoped that the new governments in Delhi and Punjab would stop the repression which the Indian Supreme Court describes as "worse than a genocide!"

Mr. Speaker, opponents will say the recent election in Punjab of a Sikh dominated coalition and the fact that an "untouchable" is now the President of India is evidence of their democratic progress.

But, I can tell you that this new government in Punjab is closely aligned with the authoritarian BJP Prime Minister Gudjaral of India and India's "untouchable" president is merely a figurehead. Mr. Speaker, would democracies continue the rampant campaign of genocide?

On July 22, 1998, Baljit Singh, a Sikh youth of Burj Dhillwan Village, died of complications from torture-style brutality inflicted by the Punjab police.

Also in July of 1998, police picked up Kashmira Singh of the village of Khudial Kalan on the pretext that they were investigating a theft. They then tortured him for 15 days. They rolled logs over his legs until he couldn't walk; they submerged him in a tub of water; and they slashed his thighs with razor blades and stuffed hot peppers into the wounds.

On April 1, 1998, Brother Luke, a Roman Catholic priest was murdered in the eastern state of Bihar. His body was found with a bullet hole through the head. He was a member of Mother Teresa's world-renowned charity organization. This is the fourth priest in 2 years that has been murdered in India.

On October 30, 1997, Reverend A.T. Thomas was found beheaded also in Bihar, apparently killed for aiding the no-caste "untouchables." Amnesty International has linked the Bihar state government to the murder of Rev. Thomas! The Catholic Bishops conference of India has criticized the government for doing nothing to protect Catholic priests and for failing to prosecute those responsible.

On July 12, 1997, in Bombay, 33 Balits (black untouchables) were killed by Indian police during demonstrations.

On July 8, 1997, 36 people were killed in a train bombing in Punjab. Two ministers of the Punjab Government have blamed the Punjab police. The bombing occurred a day after 9 policemen were convicted of murder!

On March 5, 1997, a death squad picked up Kashmir Singh, an opposition party member. He was thrown in a van, tortured, and murdered. Finally, his bullet-ridden body was dumped out on the roadside.

These military forces operate beyond the law with complete impunity!

Mr. Speaker, the United States should not support a government that condones widespread abuses with our hard-earned tax dollars! It is time India is held accountable for its continued violation of basic human rights!

The Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, "untouchables," and women of India are desperately looking to this Congress for help. The time has come for action, it is time for America to take a stand!

Considering all this, the President still requested \$56.5 million in development assistance for India in fiscal year (FY) 1999. That is an increase of almost \$1 million over last year.

As everyone is aware, as a result of India's recent nuclear test, the President has imposed a broad range of sanctions on India for violation of section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. Also known as the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994, or more popularly, the Glenn Amendment—it prohibits a variety of assistance and commercial transactions between the U.S. and any country if the President determines that that country—if it is a non-nuclear-weapon state—has detonated a nuclear explosive device.

India has disregarded regional and international stability by placing missiles and exploding thermonuclear weapons, fission weapons, and hydrogen bombs near the Pakistan border. Indeed, their behavior has been clearly unacceptable, and they are being properly punished. I applaud the President for his fortitude.

And, if the President continues to follow through with the current law, this should send a strong signal to the Indian Government that it is not going to be business as usual with the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of helping bullies who punish their own people and threaten neighbors. India is still the 5th largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid in the world; India is the world's largest borrower from the World Bank with more than \$44 billion in loans; India votes against the U.S. at the United Nations more often than any other country, except Cuba.

It does not justify sending more hard-earned tax dollars to a country that claims to be the largest democracy in the world, but obviously shares none of our most cherished values.

Democracies don't commit genocide!

Let's put the brakes on the foreign aid gravy train to India!

Ask the President not to waver on his stance with India!

80 YEARS OF HISTORY OF MCGEE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, BERKELEY, CA 1918-98

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, from an idea conceived by the late Reverend Silks Lincoln Tillman, a tiny Mission was organized in 1918 at 1934 Bonita Avenue in Berkeley, California. The purpose of the Mission was to meet the spiritual needs of the citizens in the rapidly growing city of Berkeley. The name, Mt. Pleasant, was given to the Mission because of the great love Reverend Tillman had for Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in his native home of Mississippi. Rev. Tillman served both as Pastor and Sunday School Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Mission.

During the early years, several ministers were called to the church during the period from 1921 through 1930. In 1930, the church was moved from its original location to its present site on the corner of McGee Avenue and Stuart Streets in Berkeley. During the Great Depression, the Mt. Pleasant Church building was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt under the direction of Pastor C. Brown. In 1935, Reverend James Dee Wilson accepted the pastorate of Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. Through his leadership and ministry, Mt. Pleasant became a moving force in the life of Berkeley. In 1944, the name of the church was changed from Mt. Pleasant to McGee Avenue Baptist and incorporated during the same year.

Reverend Wadie H. Sybert, serving in the capacity of Assistant Pastor, accepted the call as pastor of the Church in 1950. He was a man of versatility and was an accomplished pastor as well as an educator. The mortgage of the Church was burned under his leadership and Rev. Sybert retired in 1971. Reverend James H. Stewart accepted the pastorate in October 1971. He took the reins of leadership with enthusiasm and expanded the church programs to great proportions. He upgraded the existing facilities and acquired additional properties.

During the late 70's and early 80's the church expanded its mission to feed the indigent and unemployed. Two hundred to three hundred persons are provided hot meals three days a week. After 21 years as pastor, Rev. Stewart retired in June, 1992. On February 21, 1993, Rev. D. Mark Wilson was installed as pastor of McGee Avenue Baptist Church. Within a 6-year period, Rev. Wilson has led the Church to new heights. McGee Avenue Baptists Church became a strong and well-represented Church in the American Baptist Churches USA and as a member of the Progressive National Baptist Convention.

Under Pastor Wilson's administration, the thousand members historic black Baptist Church has strengthened spiritual witness and fellowship with the congregation and in the local community. The Church has received funding from the City of Berkeley to expand its social justice ministries. It continues in collaborative efforts with local community-based organizations in establishing outstanding programs

for youth and adults: HIV and Aids Education, Computer Literacy, Educational Aid and Bible Study.

Pastor Wilson is well known throughout the country as a dynamic preacher, musician and social justice activist. He has served on numerous boards and organizations as past Chair of the Political Action and Human Rights Committee of the Progressive Baptist State Convention and a former Northern California Regional Convenor of the American Baptist Black Caucus.

In 1996, the Church created the McGee Avenue Baptist Church Community Development Corporation for senior housing and facilities for the Church outreach program. Pastor Wilson, with the congregation, defined the motto and mission statement of the Church. On September 8, 1997, construction began on the McGee Avenue Baptist Church Kitchen Remodeling and its completion assured the continuation of its food project. McGee Baptist Church established a fully equipped Community Computer Center, instituted Home Bible Studies and has licensed and ordained a growing number of ministers of the gospel.

I join in joyous celebration with Pastor Wilson, the McGee Avenue Baptist Church members and its friends and look forward to continued growth, worship, grace and service to God and the people.

A SALUTE TO FATHER AUSTIN R. COOPER, SR.

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to Father Austin R. Cooper, Sr. Later this month, Father Cooper, who serves as a rector at Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, will retire after 38 years of ministry and service to the church and community. As Father Cooper prepares to depart, the St. Andrew's Church family is hosting a series of special events to commemorate Father Cooper's extraordinary and distinguished career. I join St. Andrew's and the greater Cleveland community in saluting Father Cooper on this occasion. I want to share with my colleagues and the nation some information regarding this outstanding individual.

Austin Rellins Cooper, Sr., is the son of the late Benjamin and Louise Cooper. His parents were two very devout Anglicans from the Bahama Islands who came to America as teenagers. Father Cooper graduated from St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, North Carolina, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology. He received his Master of Divinity degree from Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, on September 15, 1970, Father Cooper was installed as rector at Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church. Before coming to Cleveland as a pastor, Father Cooper held other positions in the Episcopal Church including assignments which found him in Florida, New York and Texas. Father Cooper is greatly admired by his parishioners for his spiritual guidance, management of the church and

leadership of the congregation. In fact, every place that Father Cooper has served has been touched by his determination and commitment.

When Father Cooper was installed as rector of St. Andrew's Church, the parish was suffering financially. Undaunted, Father Cooper wrote "A Master Plan for St. Andrew's Parish." The plan included parish renewal, neighborhood outreach, property acquisition and economic development. Under Father Cooper's leadership, an endangered church became a financially sound institution that bought its mortgage ahead of time.

With Father Cooper at the helm, Saint Andrew's Church has also been a beacon of light in the Cleveland community. The church has placed a strong emphasis on education, providing mentoring and tutoring programs for the youth of our community. As a testament to his efforts, I am proud to note that Father Cooper has served longer than any other priest in the history of St. Andrew's.

In addition to his work at Saint Andrew's, Father Cooper is a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio and he is listed in Who's Who Among Black Americans and Notable Americans. Additionally, he is the cofounder and past president of the Union of Black Episcopalians, and the past president and a life member of the NAACP, having received that organization's "Black Church Religious Leadership Award" and its "Distinguished Service Award."

Mr. Speaker, as he prepares to depart St. Andrew's, Father Austin Cooper, Sr., will be remembered as a strong leader whose selfless devotion is unmatched. I have been privileged to share a special friendship with Father Cooper and members of his family. He is someone whom I respect and admire. He is also a confidant whose wisdom and guidance has meant a great deal to me. I extend my best wishes to Father Cooper, his devoted wife of 37 years, Patty, and the Cooper children; Austin Rellins II, Angela and Patricia. I join the St. Andrew's Church family in wishing him Godspeed in the years to come.

**DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM
ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 18, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3248) to provide Dollars to the Classroom.

Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to explain my support for the Dollars to the Classroom Act. As a strong supporter of local control of the public education system in our country, I believe a top priority of Congress should be to assure Federal funds for education go to the local level where members of our community can determine the best use of these funds. In light of this view, I support the concepts encompassed in this legislation of block granting select education programs and assuring 95 percent of Federal funds go to the

local level. I will vote for this bill because I see it as a step in the right direction.

The underlying question we must ask in this debate is "Do we believe in local control?" If we say that our local teachers, administrators, and parents should have control over the education of students, we must carry through with that ideal and hand over the decision making authority for education dollars to these individuals. I fundamentally believe in local control because the people in my community who dedicate their lives to educating children know better than Members of Congress how funds could best serve our students.

In addition, when I visit schools in my district, teachers and administrators tell me they need more funds for education and fewer regulatory requirements from the Federal Government. This legislation begins to focus on the problem of Federal Government regulations and takes step to eliminate the requirements for funding with which teachers and administrators must comply. For example, I strongly support the expansion of the ED-FLEX program to all 50 States included in this bill. This program provides the regulatory flexibility that the schools in my area are asking for and I am an advocate of expansion.

I share the concerns of my Democratic colleagues that historically block grants lead to cuts in funding over time. I plan to be vigilant in assuring that the Federal Government continues to provide adequate education funding. As always, this battle will be fought in the appropriations process, and I plan to be a leader in assuring education funds are not cut. Supporters of education must continue to work within the constraints of the budget to assure education is made a top priority.

While I feel this bill is a small step in the right direction, there is still much work to be done to improve our public school system. I will support this bill but I feel very strongly that we cannot let the changes incorporated in the legislation lead to cuts in education funding.

**SALUTING SESQUICENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION FOR OUR LADY
OF VICTORY CHURCH ROCHESTER, NY**

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to the legacy of Our Lady of Victory Church in Rochester, New York. The parish will celebrate its 150th year of ministry during a special Jubilee Celebration on Sunday, September 27, 1998.

Our Lady of Victory Church in Rochester was organized in 1848, after Bishop John Timon saw the need for his small congregation of French parishioners to have a church of their own. The church, which was established with approximately 300 parishioners, was known from that time until 1868 as St. Mary's French Catholic Church. Their building was located at the corner of Ely Street and Minerva Place in Rochester, New York.

Under the capable leadership of its pastors, the parish thrived and grew. New worship

sites were erected over the years. Throngs of people attended daily Mass, Novenas, adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, and confession in the 1950's 1960's and 1970's.

Today, 150 years after its establishment, the parish at 210 Pleasant Street, Rochester, New York, enjoys its designation as a National Historic Landmark. There are 400 congregants and over 100 people attend their noon Mass each day. The parish, which is centrally located in the downtown area, also serves as a haven for many who have no home.

I am very proud of this long established and influential parish in my home district. Today, I ask that my colleagues pause with me to honor the legacy of one of America's thriving parishes: Our Lady of Victory Church in Rochester, New York. I am greatly honored to join many others in congratulating Our Lady of Victory for their service to humanity.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZA BRIGGS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Eliza Briggs of Summerton, South Carolina, who died at the age of 81 on September 15 of heart failure. Ms. Briggs and her late husband Harry Briggs were among the principle petitioners in the lawsuit Briggs v. Elliott, which became the first of the five lawsuits which became collectively Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. Those cases began the process of desegregating our nation's public schools.

Eliza Briggs' place in history has been often overlooked. She and her husband signed the lawsuit in 1949 that challenged fairness of Clarendon County's segregated school system. For decades following the lawsuit, the Briggs family suffered through stress and unrest due to their decision. The Briggses were fired from their jobs and forced to move to Florida to be freed of the community backlash. Later in life the Briggses returned to Clarendon county, and over time have were accorded the respect they deserved for their self-sacrifice in order to make South Carolina better.

Ms. Briggs has been described by friends and family as a humble woman full of grace and charm. She was one of many unsung heroes during the Civil Rights Movement that should be celebrated and remembered for putting her country before herself. She was presented the Order of the Palmetto, the highest commendation a South Carolina citizen can receive.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Eliza Briggs for her great work as a Civil rights Movement trailblazer. Her hard work should be remembered and celebrated by this House. Ms. Eliza Briggs will be sorely missed.

IN MEMORY OF SYLVIA KLING

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Sylvia Kling. Sylvia passed away last Sunday and she will be greatly missed in the South Florida community.

After spending a large portion of her life in her native New York, Sylvia and her husband moved to Plantation, Florida, in 1973. This is where they both began their extraordinary work improving the lives of South Floridians.

For more than 15 years, Sylvia Kling volunteered at the Broward County Democratic Executive Committee's headquarters. Her devotion to the principles of the democratic process kept her very busy. Sylvia was continually active making fliers, working at phone banks, putting cards in doors, and standing at the polls with candidates of her choice. This dedication did not go unrecognized. Five years ago, she was honored by the county's Executive Committee as its volunteer of the year. In addition, Sylvia was elected as a delegate to the 1996 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Though the political arena was very important to Sylvia Kling, Sylvia's dedication to other causes was truly remarkable, as well. She worked to connect Jewish women with their roots in her association with Hadassah. Furthermore, Sylvia was interested in international matters as she was a member of both the Women's League of Israel and the Jewish War Veterans women's auxiliary. Sylvia was also a loving wife, mother, sister, grandmother, and aunt. Mr. Speaker, I can't think of anything more important than one's relationship with their family.

It is clear to all who knew her and knew of her that Sylvia Kling was an extraordinary woman whose tireless devotion to the residents of South Florida will be forever remembered. Her family will miss her, South Florida will miss her, and I will miss her.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. ADALBERT
CONGREGATION**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Adalbert Church in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the occasion of the congregation's 100th anniversary. I join with the Rev. Herbert B. Schubert and his parishioners in celebrating this very special event.

The congregation was named in honor of St. Adalbert, a 10th Century patron saint of Bohemia and Poland. Its beginnings were rather humble, but with great determination and hard work, a small church was built in 1898, with a rectory built two years later. Rev. Ladislaus Mscisz was St. Adalbert's first pastor, and served until 1912.

By 1905, Franciscan Sisters of St. Francis replaced lay teachers, and the church and

school were enlarged. Rev. Bernard Burant succeeded Rev. Mscisz, but remained only nine months, after which Rev. Clement Zych was appointed as the congregation's third pastor. Rev. Zych faithfully served St. Adalbert's for 24 years, and during that time the congregation continued to grow. By 1927, a new church, school and convent was built.

The years following the stock market crash of 1929 were difficult for St. Adalbert's, but the congregation was determined to survive. With the depression came some very trying times, with increasing debts. In 1937, Rev. Zych was transferred to St. Adalbert's in Milwaukee, and Rev. Ladislaus Bednarski became pastor. During Rev. Bednarski's tenure as pastor, the debt was refinanced, but problems remained.

Rev. Theodore Lepak became pastor in 1950 after Rev. Bednarski was transferred to Blessed Sacrament in Milwaukee, but he became ill shortly thereafter and passed away in 1951. Rev. Michael Staczak was appointed pastor in 1951, and served until his retirement in 1975. During that time, due to the generosity of the congregation, the mounting parish debt was retired, and a new addition was added to the school. Unfortunately, shortly after completion, a gas explosion destroyed most of the new building. In 1968, the building was rebuilt and dedicated.

In July of 1975, the present pastor, Rev. Herbert Schubert, was appointed by Archbishop William Cousins. Since then, St. Adalbert's has seen the addition of kindergarten and junior kindergarten classes, a new pipe organ, and a number of updates to the facilities.

St. Adalbert Congregation has been truly blessed in 100 years of service to the Lord and to the community. Congratulations to St. Adalbert's and all its members on this very special anniversary. May the congregation continue to grow and prosper as it begins its second century of service.

CHILD LABOR IN AGRICULTURE:
CHANGES NEEDED TO BETTER
PROTECT HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 17, 1998, my colleagues, Congressmen HENRY WAXMAN and BERNIE SANDERS, and I made public an important GAO report which we requested on the use of child labor in US domestic agriculture at a press conference in front of the US Capitol. Joining us for the release of that report was the U.S. Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman.

The report—entitled "Child Labor in Agriculture: Changes Needed to Better Protect Health and Educational Opportunities"—finds that current legal protections, enforcement, and educational opportunities for children of the fields are grossly inadequate.

Although these findings are quite disturbing, they validate what I and others have suggested for some time.

Taken as a whole, the GAO report establishes that (1) we must have more and better

information about children working in the fields and the consequences of this work for their future, (2) we must provide better protections for these children, and better enforcement of existing laws, and (3) we need better assurances that current programs designed to help these children are really working.

In its report, the GAO found that children who work as migrant and seasonal workers are treated as an underclass with few opportunities to improve their future. The report acknowledges that we in Congress no longer have the time or luxury to debate whether there is a domestic child labor problem; the report finds that there is a serious problem that must be addressed without further delay by the Congress.

The GAO report reached a number of very disturbing conclusions: (1) hundreds of thousands of children work in U.S. agriculture with severe, often fatal, consequences for their health, well-being, and academic achievement; (2) children working in agriculture receive less protection under the law, allowing them to work at younger ages, longer hours, and in more hazardous tasks than their counterparts working in other industries; (3) weaknesses in enforcement and data collection procedures mean that child labor violations are not being detected; and (4) a number of programs are available to help educationally and economically disadvantaged children, but little is known about how they help migrant and seasonal farmworker children.

Given these findings, it would be irresponsible to stand by and do nothing. In fact, the GAO in this report challenges the Congress to carefully evaluate whether current federal laws adequately protect children working in agriculture.

As GAO pointed out, current law may not only be inconsistent with the emphasis our nation places on the safety, health, and academic achievement of children, but also with the long-term economic changes in agriculture. This particular field of economic activity no longer merits separate—and unequal protections—for children. Agriculture is no longer dominated by family farms, with parents and children working together in a family enterprise and with parents who look out for their children's health and well-being. Today, Mr. Speaker, major agricultural conglomerates control much of agricultural production and the workforce are hired employees—not family members who are working together on a family farm. Given these and other changes, the GAO report raises serious questions about why children in agriculture should be treated any differently than children working in other industries.

Under current federal law, children working in agriculture receive less protection than children working in other industries, because of many outdated and outmoded exceptions which have been included in the law for family farms. For example, children age 12 and 13 can work unlimited hours outside of school in nonhazardous agricultural occupations, but children that same age are absolutely prohibited from working in nonagricultural occupations. This means that a 13-year-old cannot be paid to do clerical work in an air-conditioned office, but the same youngster can pick strawberries under the blazing summer sun. In

some instances, children as young as 10 years old are working in the fields harvesting our nation's produce.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to deal with many of these problems that have been identified in the GAO report. My bill is H.R. 1870, the "Young American Workers Bill of Rights Act," and I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4450, the "Children's Act for Responsible Employment (CARE)," which would take children under the age of 14 out of the fields. This legislation was introduced by the Democratic Leader, Congressman RICHARD A. GEPHARDT of Missouri.

Both of these bills would create an exception only for the family farm, where children would still be able to assist their parents in working on their own farms. These bills would raise the level of protections that are provided for children working in agriculture to be equal to the protections that are provided for children working in other industries.

Mr. Speaker, I call for hearings in the next Congress to evaluate the adequacy of our existing child labor laws, particularly as they apply to children in agriculture. I also intend to submit legislation in the next Congress—if the voters of San Mateo County and San Francisco, California, make the decision that I deserve to continue to represent them in this body—to provide additional protection for children in agriculture and to deal with the specific inadequacies that have been identified in this GAO report.

It is clear from this GAO report that changes are needed in how we protect children working in agriculture. I am pleased to see that the US Department of Labor has already responded to some of GAO's recommendations, and—under the outstanding leadership of Labor Secretary Herman—it has implemented some of its own initiatives to deal with child labor in agriculture within the confines of current law. It is time for the Congress to enact legislation which rids our nation of unequal protection for children working in agriculture. It is time to pass the Young American Workers' Bill of Rights Act and the CARE Act.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to placed in the RECORD two statements which were made at our press conference last week releasing the GAO report on children working in agriculture.

First, I include the statement of Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman. During Secretary Alexis Herman's tenure, the Department of Labor has undertaken new efforts to combat illegal child labor, and she has focused specifically on child labor in agriculture. This summer, the Labor Department placed major enforcement emphasis on "salad bowl" crops such as lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, onions, and garlic. As a result of the "Operation Salad Bowl" initiative, the Department of Labor has found children as young as six years old in the fields harvesting our nation's produce, and significant fines were levied against the perpetrators.

Secretary Herman also initiated the "Work Safe This Summer" program which launched a major effort on promoting child labor compliance through education and outreach in agriculture and rural communities. The Department of Labor is also creating partnerships with employers who have agreed to take extraordinary, pro-active steps to promote com-

pliance with our nation's child labor laws by the agricultural industry.

Mr. Speaker, we must give our Secretary of Labor the tools necessary to combat illegal child labor by supporting the President's new child labor budget, in order to have the resources to fight against abusive child labor both at home and abroad. The President's initiative to fight abusive child labor and address child labor problems will: (1) make the US the world leader in supporting programs to reduce abusive child labor around the world; (2) will reduce the potential supply of child workers in agriculture by providing an increase in migrant education to ensure that children are in the classroom, not in the fields; (3) will reduce the demand for illegal child labor for enhanced enforcement and better data; and (4) will help us review and update child labor hazardous occupation orders which regulate child safety in the workplace.

STATEMENT OF ALEXIS M. HERMAN, U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR

Thank you Congressman Lantos for your introduction and leadership. Let me also thank all of the other Members of Congress for joining us today and for helping to put the spotlight on children who toil on America's farms.

Let me begin by saying I am here today because fighting abusive child labor is one of my top priorities. And I wanted to be here to say that we welcome the General Accounting Office review of the Department of Labor's efforts. We are committed to ensuring that our child labor program is as effective as possible.

As Secretary of Labor, my bottom-line is simple: One child working in abusive conditions is one too many.

I want to see that young kids all over this country * * * grow up safe and secure * * * that they learn in schools instead of labor on the farms * * * that they spend their time on homework, not fieldwork.

And that is a commitment shared by President Clinton. We must do better—and we must do more to end abusive child labor. And the President made this clear in his State of the Union address in January of this year. That's why we requested the largest increase in our nation's history to fight international child labor.

But we know we can't lead internationally if we don't clean up our own backyard. And so we have pledged to work with Congressman Lantos, Senator Harkin and others to modernize our nation's domestic child labor laws. And we have launched a strategy to end illegal child labor here a home based on three principles: enforcement, education and partnerships.

When it comes to enforcement, we have launched an initiative which focuses on five commodities—lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, garlic and onions. I call it "Operation Salad Bowl". We are sending strike forces to the fields to literally root out worker abuses. And we're getting results.

As of the end of June, we have already completed 33 targeted sweeps. Thirteen focused on the "salad bowl" commodities. These sweeps include 735 separate investigations with 205 in the "salad bowl" commodities. And we found scores of children working illegally—including a child as young as four-years-old working in the onion fields in Arizona.

We are committed to doing even more in enforcement—but we know that's not

enough. Success takes education and it takes partnerships.

Last month, we launched the Fair Harvest/Safe Harvest campaign—a bilingual educational effort to reduce farm injuries and keep kids safe.

We are also partnering with community organizations such as the National Consumers League and the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs. We are partnering with the business community. And I want to make sure one other organization is a key partner in our effort—and that's the United States Congress.

Because the best way to enhance our effectiveness and ensure the goal of ending abusive child labor is this: Pass the President's budget request.

Pass the President's request for \$30 million to make the U.S. the leader in reducing child labor around the world.

And pass the request for over \$60 million to beef up our child labor enforcement efforts, and strengthen the education of migrant children and migrant job training.

The Senate has fully funded these proposals, but the House bill falls far short. So far, the House has refused to fund any of the President's increase in enforcement to fight abusive child labor.

Let's back up our resolve with resources. And let's make a real difference in the lives of children across our country and around the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to place in the RECORD a copy of Ms. Diane Mull's statement at our press conference last week. Diane Mull is Executive Director of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, the leading national organization which represents the interests of our farmworker population. Ms. Mull is recognized both nationally and internationally as one of the leading experts September 22, 1998 on child labor in agriculture. In her statement, Diane vividly explains some of the important reasons why we need to take a hard look at ensuring that we adequately protect our nation's most precious resource—our children.

STATEMENT OF L. DIANE MULL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF FARMWORKER OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1998

Thank you, Congressmen Lantos, Waxman, Sanders and Secretary Herman for this opportunity to speak today regarding the GAO report on child labor in agriculture. I am extremely pleased that a critical step to document the problem of child labor in America has been accomplished. This can help arm the Administration and the Congress to make needed changes within the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and its regulations to raise the level of protection of farmworker children and make it equal to that of all other children. And lastly, Congressman Lantos, I want to thank you for the leadership role that you have taken on this issue in the House of Representatives.

I want to applaud the recent efforts of the Department of Labor. Through the Fair Harvest/Safe Harvest campaign, much needed information is being made available to the farmworker population. I hope that this will be an ongoing and expanded effort, until we are assured that every farmworker family in America knows and understands their rights and how to protect their children from the dangers in the agricultural workplace.

Although agriculture is one of the most dangerous industries in the United States, children are legally allowed to work at very young ages, for unlimited hours before

school and after school. The work is affecting their education. As many as 45 to 55 percent of farmworker children are dropping out of school. This is affecting these children's chance for a good education—an education that can help them break out of this cycle of poverty.

Children are dying and being injured in our fields. Children are being sprayed with pesticides, being run over by tractors, being injured and hurt in order to put food on tables across America and around the world. Just recently, a 9 year old was run over and killed by a tractor while working in a blueberry field in Michigan, a 13 year old was knocked off a ladder where he was picking cherries in Washington state and was run over by a trailer being pulled by a tractor, and a 17 year old while picking peaches and pruning apple trees in Utah was sprayed twice with pesticides in one week, he died of a massive brain hemorrhage. Children are dying and are being injured and their precious lives and futures are being stolen.

As the custodians of our children, we, as a nation, are charged with safeguarding their futures. We are charged with protecting them from exploitation on the job by prohibiting child labor for children under the age of 14 and by preventing children and minors from working in hazardous occupations that endanger their lives. Farmworkers, as an occupational group, are often excluded from such basic job protections as the federal minimum wage, workers compensation, unemployment insurance, and overtime pay. Because farmworker adults cannot earn a living wage working in agriculture and do not typically collect public assistance, farmworker families are forced to bring their children to the fields in order to put food on their table. It becomes an economic necessity for their children to work so that the family can survive.

At hand are issues that reflect how we view the rights of individuals within our society. If we fail to protect adequately all segments of the work force job hazards, we risk the creation of a class system that defines the rights of some workers as superior to those of others. To continue to allow inequity in labor standard protections calls into question our integrity as a civilized society. To know that these individuals are large minority and immigrant workers speaks to an even more egregious form of discrimination.

The Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs through the Children in the Fields campaign supports both the Children's Act for Responsible Employment (CARE) and the Young American Workers Bill of Rights—badly needed legislation that addresses these disparities by providing equal protection and equal standards for children who work as hired workers in agriculture.

The fruits and vegetables we eat are washed with the blood, sweat and tears of America's farmworker children. It is time for action. It is time that we stop this injustice and provide protection for these children. We must act before any more children lose their lives or are injured. We must act before more children sacrifice their futures to put food on our tables.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take these thoughtful and carefully considered views on children working in agriculture into account and support efforts in fighting abusive child labor in this country.

IN RECOGNITION OF NOTED CIVIL WAR HISTORIAN, HUGH D. MCCORMICK

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues the following story from the September 22 Northern Virginia Daily honoring the life of Mr. Hugh D. McCormick, a noted lawyer, author and Civil War historian who was also a World War II veteran. Mr. McCormick passed away on Tuesday, September 15, 1998, in Front Royal, Virginia, which is in my district. He was 95 years old.

In his book, *Confederate Son*, Mr. McCormick describes how his father and uncle participated in Pickett's Charge in the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

We send our condolences to Mr. McCormick's widow Virginia H. McCormick and their family.

Also included for the RECORD is a resolution honoring Mr. McCormick which was offered in a special session of the Circuit Court of Warren County, Virginia on September 21, 1998.

[From the Northern Virginia Daily, Sept. 22, 1998]

"CONFEDERATE SON" MCCORMICK GIVEN LEGAL FAREWELL (By Donna Dunn)

Hugh D. McCormick, called a "true son of the Confederacy," was honored Monday by the lawyers and judges he influenced in a career that spanned a half-century.

During a special session of Warren County Circuit Court, members of the local Bar Association introduced a resolution praising McCormick, a lawyer who died last Tuesday in Front Royal at age 95.

McCormick, who practiced into his 90s and was a Civil War historian, author, World War II veteran and former Town Council member, was remembered for his zest for life.

Retired General District Judge John F. Ewell read the association's resolution "to perpetuate the memory of their departed friend."

"We gather to pay our respects to a self-sufficient, goal-oriented man," he read.

McCormick, born Jan. 14, 1903, in Pittsylvania County, received a bachelor's degree in 1927 and a law degree in 1947 from the University of Virginia. Between college and law school, he worked for McCormick & Co. of Baltimore and served in the Marines in World War II. He practiced law in Front Royal from 1967 to 1995 and served as commonwealth's attorney and town attorney. He also served eight years on the council.

McCormick's wife, Virginia McCormick, and son, Hugh D. McCormick Jr., attended the ceremony.

The younger McCormick said his father's accomplishments are impressive, but he would have wanted to be remembered for something more.

"He would want to be remembered as honest, hard-working, for his optimism and his enthusiasm for history," he said. "He always tried to show that optimism."

McCormick remained in good health until just a few months before his death.

Mrs. McCormick said she was "lucky."

"How can you grieve for a man who lived 95 years and enjoyed life," she said.

A past president of the Samuels Public Library, Bar Association and Front Royal Rotary Club, McCormick also organized the First Federal Savings and Loan Association and Peoples Bank of Front Royal.

Circuit Judge John E. Wetsel Jr. remembered McCormick "for his energy and intelligence."

"He was literally a son of the South in the best sense," he said.

McCormick funded a teaching chair for the Civil War Institute at Shenandoah University. He was an active member of John S. Mosby Camp 1237 of Sons of Confederate Veterans and served as its commander from 1962 to 1965. McCormick's father, William Logan McCormick, served in the 38th Virginia Infantry and charged the Union lines with Gen. George E. Pickett at Gettysburg.

Circuit Judge Dennis L. Hupp said he met McCormick early in his legal career and found a friend in the older man.

"Hugh McCormick was a real son of the Confederacy and my mother was a true daughter of the Confederacy. When I told him this, he took a liking to me," Hupp said.

McCormick published his memoirs, "Confederate Son," in 1993 and gave the proceeds to the Civil War Institute.

The 176-page book recounts McCormick's family heritage and his own life, including his youth in rural Virginia and success as a professional.

Former Front Royal Mayor Robert Traister recalled in the preface of "Confederate Son" his first meeting with McCormick.

The elderly lawyer's office was at the top of a steep set of stairs. But Traister noticed that a motorized chair was positioned at the bottom—for McCormick, he assumed.

After climbing to the top-floor suite, Traister was greeted by McCormick with a firm handshake and a rapid-fire explanation of the life.

"You should've called on the intercom and I'd of motored you up to the top . . . I keep it there for my elderly clients . . . don't use it myself . . . the walk up here every day is good for my back . . . good for my golf game," McCormick told him.

Hugh McCormick Jr. said his father left the memoirs as his legacy.

"He said he wanted to leave it so his family would understand his life," he said. "And it's an interesting part of Americana."

Delivered into this world by a midwife who was a former slave, McCormick respected all people, his son said.

"He liked people and met them wherever they were," he said.

In the epilogue to "Confederate Son," McCormick shared his philosophy on life:

"Do not fear the future. Whenever a challenge presents itself, pursue it with all of the intelligence and energy at your command. To do so guarantees success in any of its myriad forms. To do less is not only abhorrently wasteful of the human spirit, it is undignified."

Virginia: In the circuit court of Warren County

Re Special session of court in honor and memory of Hugh D. McCormick, Esquire

ORDER

There will be a special session of the Circuit Court of Warren County on September 21, 1998, at 4:00 p.m. in honor and memory of Hugh D. McCormick, Esquire.

A committee consisting of the following named persons shall present a memorial resolution to the Court at that time, to-wit: Edward F. Greco, Esquire, Chairman; The Honorable John F. Ewell, Judge, Retired; and John G. Cadden, Esquire.

The Clerk of this Court shall forward copies of this Order to the named committee members, post a copy of this Order in his office and forward copies of this Order to the Clerks of all Circuit Court in the Twenty-Sixth Judicial Circuit who shall post these in their respective offices. The Clerks shall further notify members of their respective Bars in the manner they deem most expeditious and may also further disseminate copies of this Order as they deem appropriate.

Entered this 18 day of September, 1998.

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, on the 16th day of September, 1998, Hugh D. McCormick, Esquire, a former member of the Bar of this Court departed this life; and,

Whereas, Warren County has suffered the loss of an able and distinguished lawyer, sportsman and citizen, and, members of the Bar of Virginia who knew him, grieve the loss of a true and loyal friend; and,

Whereas, a brief Memorial of his life history is hereto attached; and,

Whereas, it is the desire of the members of the local Bar of this Court to perpetuate the memory of their departed friend and brother as a part of the records of this Court, and to place in these records an expression of their love and affection for him as a man, and of the admiration, respect and esteem in which they hold his memory as an outstanding person.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the members of the Warren County Bar do hereby express their profound grief and their sense of the irreparable loss they have suffered in the death of their friend and brother, Hugh D. McCormick, Esquire; and,

Be it further resolved, that for the purpose of perpetuating his memory, this Resolution, with the attached Memorial, be submitted to the Circuit Court of Warren County, Virginia, accompanied by a Motion that they be made a part of the permanent records of this Court and to have a copy thereof sent to his widow, Virginia H. McCormick, and to the local press.

Presented by a Committee of the Warren County Bar on behalf of the Warren County Bar Association.

MEMORIAL

Hugh DeWitt McCormick, Esquire, was born January 14, 1903 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The youngest of thirteen children, he was the son of William Logan McCormick, a Confederate veteran in Pickett's Division, and Louise Taylor Farmer McCormick. Beginning his education in a one room schoolhouse, he was a 1923 graduate of Chatham Training School, now Hargrave Military Academy, and received a B.S. degree in 1927 and went on to receive a L.L.B. degree in 1947 from the University of Virginia. Between college and law school he worked for McCormick & Co., Inc. of Baltimore, Maryland. He was a WW II veteran serving in the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. He was appointed Commanding Officer of Service Squadron-34, Marine Air Group 34, Third Marine Wing, Oak Grove, North Carolina. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before retiring.

Mr. McCormick practiced law in Front Royal from 1947 to 1995. He served as Commonwealth's Attorney and Town Attorney and served eight years on the Front Royal Town Council. He was past President of the Samuel's Public Library, was an organizer of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Peoples Bank of Front Royal. He was past president of the Warren County Bar Association and the Front Royal Rotary

Club, a member of the Unity Lodge 146 AF & AM, a Shriner, and active in many other fraternal and civic organizations. He funded scholarships at the University of Virginia School of Law and at Campbell Theological Seminary in Buies Creek, North Carolina. He also funded a chair for the Civil War Institute at Shenandoah University in Winchester, Virginia.

Mr. McCormick took a great interest in athletics and was an accomplished athlete and a strong supporter of the University of Virginia Alumni Association and the Athletic Association. He played on the University of Virginia football team and was a life-long devotee of the game of golf which he played until he was ninety-two years old.

One of the last real Confederate sons, he had a great interest in the history of the Confederacy. He was an active member of John S. Mosby Camp 1237, Sons of Confederate Veterans and served as its Commander from 1962-1965. He published his memoirs "Confederate Son" in 1993 with proceeds going to the Civil War Institute of Shenandoah University in Winchester.

The community, and particularly the Bar, wish to express our deepest regret and sympathy to his family as we gather to pay our respects to a self-sufficient, goal oriented man, a colleague and a friend. All of us will do well to remember his admonition in his Epilogue of "Confederate Son": "Do not fear the future. Whenever a challenge presents itself, pursue it with all of the intelligence and energy at your command. To do so guarantees success in any of its myriad forms. To do less is not only abhorrently wasteful of the human spirit, it is undignified." Hugh DeWitt McCormick epitomized this worthy sentiment.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Bar and citizens of Warren County.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT L. "LARRY" DAVIS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to Colonel Robert L. "Larry" Davis, the Commander and District Engineer for the Los Angeles District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Thanks to a recent promotion, Larry will soon undertake a new assignment as the Chief of Staff of Fort Leonard Wood, U.S. Army Engineer School in Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Colonel Davis was born on May 25, 1951 in Woodbury, NJ. Commissioned in the Army, he entered active duty in June, 1974 after graduation from Auburn University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering. In addition, he holds a Master of Science degree in Operations Research from the Georgia Institute of Technology and is a registered professional engineer in the State of Virginia. His military education includes the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the U.S. Air Force Air War College. His initial assignments after the Engineer Officer Basic Course were as a platoon leader and executive officer with the 249th Engineer Battalion in Karlsruhe, Germany.

After completing the Engineer Officer Advanced Course, his assignments included

Army Engineer Battalions at Ft. Belvoir, VA; Fort Campbell, KY; and Fort Benning, GA. He was also with the 5th Special Forces Group at Fort Campbell where he served as Group Engineer. In addition to these assignments to troop units, Colonel Davis has served as a Project Officer in the Pentagon and was a U.S. Exchange Officer to the Australian School of Military Engineering in Sydney. He also participated in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and in Operations Restore Hope and Continue Hope in Somalia. He also took part in the Hurricane Andrew Relief Operations in Florida.

Colonel Davis is the recipient of numerous commendations and decorations including the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Southwest Asia Service Medal with three campaign stars. He has also earned the Parachutist and Air Assault Badges.

I especially want to thank Colonel Davis for his tremendous assistance with the Santa Ana Mainstem flood control project including the Seven Oaks Dam and San Timoteo elements. This effort, which is nearing completion, will result in flood protection for millions of citizens and billions of dollars of personal property in San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties in California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the talents and remarkable skills of Colonel Davis as he prepares to take on the position of Chief of Staff of Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri. I would also like to express our appreciation to his wife Barbara and their two children, Kimberly Anne and John. For his many years of service and dedication, I believe it is only appropriate that the House recognize Colonel Davis today.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 17, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4569) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to join my colleagues in strong support of maintaining Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act in the Foreign Operations Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999. Section 907 was enacted in 1992 in response to Azerbaijan's illegal blockades of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh, and it remains a vital tool in United States policy towards the Caucasus.

Section 907 does not prohibit humanitarian aid, democracy building assistance, commercial assistance to United States businesses, or non-proliferation and disarmament assistance to Azerbaijan. It merely restricts direct government to government economic and military assistance to a regime known for their human

rights abuses and corruption within the government. Azerbaijan has received over \$130 million in United States humanitarian aid since 1992, and will continue to do so; however, it is essential that we maintain Section 907 as a matter of United States foreign policy in the region.

The Government of Azerbaijan has restricted the transport of food, fuel, medicine, and other essential supplies to Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh. Even after the devastating earthquakes in 1994, Azerbaijan failed to take any measures aimed at easing these blockades. Section 907 has not even stopped United States oil companies from sharing in the wealth of Azerbaijan oil resources.

The decision to lift Section 907 is left in the hands of the Government of Azerbaijan. When they begin to take the necessary steps toward lifting their destructive blockades of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh, then and only then should the repeal of Section 907 be considered.

IN HONOR OF THE KING OF SPORTS BROADCASTING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, as the baseball season comes to an end with all of its excitement of the homerun derby and the incredible performance of the New York Yankees, we in the San Francisco Bay Area have something else to celebrate and that is the remarkable career of sports announcer Bill King who has been the voice of the Oakland A's, The Oakland Raiders, and the Golden State Warriors.

Bill King has been calling games for forty years and providing so many days of enjoyment for the fans. His calls are a major part of the legends of American sports broadcasting.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege the past few years to spend time with Bill King in social settings. It is a wonderful evening to experience and enjoy his stories, his understanding of sports in America, as his desire to talk sports, art, history and politics.

Recently, the San Francisco Examiner ran an article celebrating Bill King's Career in the San Francisco Bay Area. I would like to share it with my colleagues. The article follows:

[From the San Francisco Examiner, Aug. 23, 1998]

BILL KING HAS BEEN THE DISTINCTIVE VOICE OF BAY AREA SPORTS FOR 40 YEARS

(By Michelle Smith)

Bill King came to the Bay Area 40 years ago, without a beard or a legacy. Both have long since been firmly established.

King, however, does not do legacy, the same way he doesn't do shoes and socks, fancy cars or pants in the booth on a hot summer day.

He chooses to let his career speak for itself, and so it does.

In his years as the radio play-by-play voice of the A's, Warriors and Raiders, King has been the consummate messenger.

He has delivered some of the most memorable moments in local sports history with a

style and conviction that earned him universal respect among his peers. And King's identity is so strong that even though he has done most of his work in a non-visual medium, he is instantly recognizable behind his distinctive handlebar mustache and beard.

King's voice is not the traditional baritone of those born-to-be-broadcasters. His staccato delivery and ability to summon an evocative description for the big moments trigger memory, emotion and goose bumps.

Like in 1970 when he called a game-winning 51-yard field goal by George Blanda against Cleveland and declared Blanda had just been elected "King of the World." Or in 1977 when King called "The Ghost to the Post," Dave Casper's touchdown catch that gave the Raiders a playoff win in Baltimore. Or his 1978 call of the "Holy Roller" game-winning fumble recovery in San Diego, when he interpreted an official ordering coach John Madden to "get his big butt out of here."

King's calls of the Warriors' 1975 NBA championship sweep of the Washington Bullets and the A's 1989 World Series sweep of the Giants remain etched in the minds of listeners. As does his signature call "Holy Toledo" each time he sees something that needs extra emphasis.

"It is always nice when people have good responses to you—it's a lot better than the alternative," King said. "You don't want them saying, 'Get that idiot off the air!'"

Beyond that, King is reluctant to dig deeply into the reasons for his success and longevity. He has been working for a half-century, having called his first minor-league baseball game in Peoria, Ill., in 1948 at age 19.

"I am not a terribly introspective person," King said. "I don't do a lot of examining about why this or why that or why I feel this way or that way."

SMALL-TOWN SIMPLICITY

King is a man of simple ideals—the only evidence of his small-town Illinois upbringing—eclectic interests and a limitless passion for painting a visual picture.

"I love being on the air, I really do," King said. "I am a verbal person. I get a tactile feeling on my tongue. To not be able to verbalize is almost crippling to me. Some people would probably say 'I know, you never stop.'"

King shows no sign of stopping. He continues to work full-time at a time when popular Bay Area contemporaries like Lon Simmons and Hank Greenwald have cut back or retired altogether. King just signed a new three-year contract with the A's that keeps him as the team's radio voice through the 2001 season.

He keeps working simply because, he says, "There's no reason not to. I like what I'm doing. I get paid well for doing it and I can't think of anything that would be more desirable at this point."

He admits there no longer is time to do some of the things he loves, like sailing and traveling to places that don't have a baseball diamond within 50 miles. The commute to the ballpark from Sausalito sometimes takes twice as long as it used to, and the preparation—which has been a source of equal parts pride and obsession for King—is not nearly as straight-forward as it used to be, given the vast amounts of information now available.

King estimates he spends three hours a day preparing for a broadcast. "I can't imagine what it would be like to be on the computer. I won't do it."

UNIQUE PHONE SYSTEM

For many years in the 1960's, when King was doing both Warriors and Raiders games,

he did not have a telephone in his home. A select few knew how to reach him on a downstairs neighbor's number.

"I had this boat hook and I'd lower it down, he'd put the phone on the hook and I'd pull it upstairs," King said. "To let us know if there was a call, he'd bang on the ceiling."

King still refuses to put an answering machine in his office and would never consider carrying a cellular phone. His scaled-down mentality applies to transportation as well. King owns two cars, a 1983 Firebird and a 1980 Mercury four-door, both of which perform the minimal function of getting him to and from the ballpark with no regard to style.

If King prefers to keep things simple, one would never know from his varied pursuits. He is a devout patron of the arts, a frequent attendee at the opera, ballet and symphony. He is a talented painter and a lover of all things nautical. He still owns a sailboat and has sailed around the world, taking open-sea trips to Hawaii, Canada and up and down the West Coast. In the 1960s King lived on the boat with his companion of the last 39 years, Nancy Stephens.

"Bill has a wonderful mind, and he is interested in so many things," Stephens said. "When he gets interested in something he pursues it and he learns it thoroughly. When we first met, he wasn't well-versed in classical music, and I was. Before I knew it, he knew way more than I did."

SELF-TAUGHT MAN

King traveled to the Soviet Union in the late 1970s after teaching himself to read, write and speak Russian, mostly on long flights during trips with the Warriors and Raiders. This thirst for self-taught knowledge is either ironic or appropriate for a man who did not go to college, choosing instead to begin his broadcasting career.

King's culinary tastes are legendary. He will concede only that he likes "things that people might consider unusual."

King has been known to dip entire pats of butter into a tub of popcorn during a game, and eat raw onions in the booth during the stifling days of summer. His morning favorite is peanut butter and chopped onions on warm tortillas.

"His latest concoction is this thing they make up for him at the ballpark and it has onions, tomatoes, salsa and nacho cheese sauce over popcorn," said A's broadcast partner Ken Korach. "It's like he eats whatever pops into his head."

"Bill is unique," said Franklin Mieuli, the former Warriors owner.

Mieuli was so enamored with his play-by-play man that he went to bat for King when KTVU-TV refused to put him on camera because of his beard, paid fines to the league for King when he criticized officials on the air, and answered the telephone calls when King uttered a profanity during a 1968 game that is recalled by those in the know as "NBA Mother's Day."

King came to the Bay Area in 1958, hired by KFSO radio to be a fill-in baseball broadcaster for Lon Simmons and Russ Hodges when the Giants and 49ers seasons began to overlap.

CAUGHT WITH HIS PANTS DOWN

"Chub Feeney owned the Giants at that point," said Simmons, who was King's partner for 15 years with the A's. "He was from New York, very much a suit-and-tie person. The first time Bill walked into the broadcast booth and took off his pants to do a broadcast, I think Chub almost had a heart attack."

To clarify, King only takes off his pants on hot days, and only after he's removed his shoes and socks first.

"In any weather, I don't like shoes and socks," King said "But in hot and humid weather, I don't like sitting at a ballgame and then getting up after three hours and feeling like I've just taken a shower in my pants. So from the time I've been doing minor-league baseball, when I would work solo, I operated in my skivvies. Now in Texas or Baltimore, I always have a pair of trunks with me."

King's voice defined the golden eras of both the Warriors and Raiders. King called Warriors games from 1962-83 and Raiders games from 1966-92.

"It gives me chills when I hear some of those old calls," said former Raiders coach and current Fox-TV analyst John Madden. "Those are things that stay with you all your life, the Clarence Davis catch against Miami, the San Diego call Anyone who has ever been a Raider fan will always associate Bill as the voice of the Raiders."

Given that many NFL and NBA games were not televised in the 1960s and 1970s, King was more than the voice of the game, he was its mind and body as well.

"Nobody has even been able to rise to an exciting moment and bring the excitement into the sound of their voice like Bill," said Giants announcer Jon Miller, an East Bay native. "It's not just shouting, it's the theatrical flair that he brings to it. Sometimes in an exciting moment, I find myself trying to do Bill."

LONG-LASTING IMPACT
To this day, every Warriors broadcaster finds himself compared to King, who hasn't done an NBA game in 15 years.

Greg Papa called Warriors games on the radio for nearly a decade. "I would be at a gas station or something and I would tell people what I did and they'd say, 'Oh, Bill King does that,'" Papa said. "His power over this market is immense."

Raiders fans clamored for King's return when the team moved from Los Angeles back to Oakland three years ago. King passed because he enjoyed the free time his baseball-only schedule allowed. He quit as the Raiders voice in 1992 after a falling out with the Southern California company that held the team's radio rights.

"It was very flattering," King said. "But in my mind, once I did baseball alone, I wouldn't think of doing another sport, and that was the operative reason there."

King is so happy with his schedule he has set no retirement date.

Said King, "It depends on whether I like what I'm doing, and whether I think—and I'm a fairly harsh personal critic—I'm still good at it, and whether people think I'm still good at it, because that's the most important thing."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 24, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert C. Randolph, of Washington, to be Assistant Administrator for Asia and Near East Affairs, Agency for International Development; to be followed by hearings on the nominations of B. Lynn Pascoe, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Malaysia, and Diane Edith Watson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia.

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to examine the safety of food imports, focusing on legislative, administrative and regulatory remedies.

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services Closed briefing on the world wide threat and status of U.S. military forces and potential operational requirements.

SEPTEMBER 28

1:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review financial control failures at the Department of Defense.

SEPTEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the status of United States military forces and their ability to successfully execute the National Military Strategy.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of R. Rand Beers, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the implementation of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1870, to provide the National Indian Gaming Commission with resources to monitor

and regulate certain Indian gaming operations, H.R. 1805, to establish restrictions related to gaming on and use of land held in trust for the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California, and H.R. 1833, to provide for further self-governance by Indian tribes; to be followed by hearings on S. 2010, to provide for business development and trade promotion for Native Americans.

OCTOBER 1
9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on issues regarding plans for Department of Energy national security programs.

OCTOBER 1
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Eljay B. Bowron, of Michigan, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior, and Rose Eilene Gottemoeller, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Non-Proliferation and National Security, and David Michaels, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, both of the Department of Energy.

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Forest Service cabin fees.

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

OCTOBER 2
9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for September. 1334 Longworth Building

OCTOBER 6
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion. 345 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 24
2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee

21742

To hold hearings on S. 1372, to provide for the protection of farmland at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California.

SD-366

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2494, to enhance

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the ability of direct broadcast satellite and other multichannel video providers to compete effectively with cable television systems.

SR-253